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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

To the Afflicted.

From Mt Sterling (Ills.) Republican, April 21, 1862.] We wish to call the attention of all persons who are troubled with consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, or anything of that kind, to the advertisement on our last page headed "Look!" etc. The Rev. Edward Wilson, who advertises this remedy, is recommended as a man of high standing and integrity; and the remedy he advertises has been in successful use for ten years past. Mr. Wilson himself suffered much from consumption, and after being given up by his physicians was cured by the use of the Remedy which he now recommends to his fellow sufferers.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 81 Market street.

Great Bargains in Dry Goods.

Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, are offering very rare bargains in Dry Goods. They have one of the finest assortment of goods in the country, embracing such a variety as is seldom found, and their price list shows great reductions. Ladies ought to go to Bates & Bell *immediately* and make such purchases as they want. Go and examine their goods. Their store is well worth a visit and the firm do not consider it any trouble to show goods.

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 25 Liberty street. SMW

Cashmere

Long and Square Shawls, great bargains, at Barker's.

Gardner & Stewart,

Corner of Market and Fourth streets, are giving good bargains and Domestic Goods at old prices this week, and Dress Goods astonishing cheap.

Havana Tobacco,

Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from second street.

Table

And Piano Covers, very cheap, at Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

One Case

Bleached Loom Finished Table Linen, very heavy, 56c, worth 75c, at Barker's.

The Singer sewing Machine.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. It already means to *Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Gathering, Felling, Binding, Fine or coarse, and practical*, and have been invented and adjusted *especially for this Machine*. Straw & Morton, Agents, Office 58 Third and Penn streets. MWS

Another Case

Of those 5-4 Sheeting Muslin', a little damaged, at Barker's.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 25 Liberty street. SMW

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Trimming and Flowers, No. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

One Case

Beautiful Shirting Muslins 12½c at Barker's this day.

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. SMW

Go to

Barker's for bargains.

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. SMW

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,

The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. MWS

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

All the cotton weavers and spinners, at Fall River, Mass., have struck for higher wages.

A Government detective reports that the nitro-glycerine purchased in New York, was by the agency of a Canada hoosier.

J. C. Clark, teller of Riggs's Banking House, Washington, is a defaulter to the amount of $40,000.

It is stated that Gen. Hancock replied to Grant's last order at some length, and says he will execute the order, but said nothing of wishing to be relieved.

Walker, the murderer of John Beckwell, in Tennessee, was captured on Sunday, and confined on Monday in jail at Columbia. He was taken out last night by a mob, who intended to hang him. He escaped just as they were about to carry out their design, and was subsequently captured by some citizens and returned to prison.

A portion of the barracks occupied by the United States troops, in Nashville, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Two coaches and a baggage car on the eastward bound train on the Chicago and Northwestern Road were capsized and thrown down an embankment, near Clarence, Iowa, on Monday night. Daniel Richardson, D. Davis, of Sterling, Illinois, wife and three children; Frank Chadsey, of Nebraska City, were injured, none of them seriously.

A fire in Peoria, Ill., Sunday morning, destroyed the Metropolitan Hotel and an adjoining building, occupied as a restaurant. The hotel was valued at $75,000, and the hotel loss will amount to near $100,000. Insurance on the hotel and contents $45,000, in the Hartford, Phœnix, North America, Home, Corn Exchange, Putnam, Manhattan, Enterprise, Merchants', International, Lorillard, Orient, and Arctic having $7,500, the balance in Illinois companies.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, Monday evening, in aid of Washington College, of Virginia. Among the speakers were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Prof. R. D. Hitchcock. Letters approving of the object of the meeting were read from James T. Brady, George William Curtiss, Gerritt Smith, Horace Greeley and others. Appropriate resolutions in furtherance of the purpose of the meeting were adopted.

Latest intelligence from South America states that there were one hundred and fifty shocks of earthquake at La Union, Salvador, in February. The two Peruvian iron-clads stationed at Valparaiso have been withdrawn, as the fears of war with Spain are over. There was a destructive fire at Valparaiso. United States Minister Hovey was not present at Canzeros's diplomatic reception.

The store of James E. Caldwell & Co., on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was robbed of diamond rings and clusters valued at $25,000, by two men, one of whom was subsequently arrested and about half the property recovered. He gave his name as Martin Bailey, of Kinkamagic, of Chicago, and says he came here five days ago in search of work. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail. His accomplice is yet at large.

BY MAILS.

Disaster has come upon the Blot Club, in New York. Its object was to provide for its members cheap and clean, instead of the dear and dirty dinners now offered to those who are compelled to eat at restaurants. Blot, the great cook and kitchen-lecturer, who had been chosen grand "culinary director," has thrown up his position in disgust, assigning as a reason for his action the bad management of the enterprise. New York is therefore once more at the mercy of the victuallers, who will probably revenge themselves on the would-be rebels in burnt beefsteaks, chicory coffee, and doubtful dumplings.

How much blood makes a colored man? is becoming a question of considerable interest in Iowa. At an election in Meigs township, Joseph Yates's vote was refused, though his mother was a white woman, and his father had a preponderance of white blood in him. Yates sued the trustees, on inspection of the books, and recovered $100. There are several similar suits pending.

The new cars on the New York and Boston line are heated each by twelve gallons of water, warmed by a small, compact and well secured coal fire under the car, and conveyed throughout by tough wrought iron pipes, which may bend, but would hardly break. Even if they did break, twelve gallons of warm water, poured over the large surface of a car floor, would do little harm.

The "transfusion" process, it is reported, has been revived in Vienna, by a physician who uses it with success in cholera cases. The blood of healthy young persons is infused into the veins of the patients to the extent of about twenty ounces, and the effect, it is said, often is instantaneous relief.

The Paris *Charivari* publishes a wood cut in which England, in the guise of an astronomer, is represented looking through a telescope at the star Theodorus in the far distance, and, in consequence, never sees the well of Fenianism open at her feet, and into which a fall seems imminent.

Mrs. Warren Clark, of Athol, New Hampshire, died almost instantly last week on her way to a class meeting. The editor of the *Athol Chronicle* says: "The autopsy revealed extensive cardiac disease, hypertrophy complicated with aneurism of the aorta just below its bifurcation." What the poor man means to say is, that the woman died of heart disease.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

LOCAL BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Three New Railroad Projects.

Act Relative to Co-Operative Organizations.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE QUESTION.

To be Submitted to Voters of the State.

Mr. Hickman's Amendment Voted Down

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Passed Finally.

Incorporating the Allegheny Grocery and Provision Company.

Authorizing the Greensburg Masonic Fund to borrow fifteen thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Uniontown Gas and Water Company to supply public buildings in Uniontown.

Creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the railroad compromise bonded indebtedness of Pittsburgh, and appointing a board of commissioners to take charge thereof and for other purposes.

Allowing notaries public in Allegheny county the same fees for taking acknowledgments as are allowed Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Incorporating the German St. Franciscus Hospital, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Greensburg, Youghiogheny and Brownsville Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad Company.

For the sale of unseated lots within the borough of Washington.

Establishing an independent school district out of parts of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington counties.

Enabling the school directors of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money.

Repealing the tonnage tax on the Monongahela slackwater.

Extending Allegheny county act relative to livery stable keepers to Washington county.

Authorizing the school directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money and levy a tax.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Linton, from the Special Committee of Investigation, reported that Senate bill 1,601 for a change of venue in Johnstown damage cases in 1867, was signed by the Governor without the House amendment, and blames the transcribing clerks of the Senate for not inserting the House amendment.

Mr. Nicholson, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported affirmatively the Senate joint resolutions relative to impeachment.

Mr. Nicholson from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported a bill submitting the question of license to voters in every district of the State at every general election.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, supplement to the first section of the act of March 14, 1844, apportioning Councilmen in the city of Allegheny.

Exempting counties and municipal corporations from the provisions of the act compelling railroads and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiff.

A general act relating to the organization of co-operative associations for mining, manufacturing and trading purposes in the Commonwealth.

To divorce Isaac Crawford and Margaret.

Authorizing the controllers of the Allegheny City School District to levy and apportion school tax for the month of March.

Mr. Miller, of Allegheny—establishing a ferry over the Allegheny river at Boston, Allegheny county.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny—Repealing the general jury act of 1867 for Allegheny county.

Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny—for removal of toll houses from Allegheny City.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Repealing the act for a ferry over the Monongahela at Elizabeth.

Authorizing an additional tax in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county.

Supplement to act for the better regulation of Allegheny county prison.

Authorizing the School Board of East Birmingham to elect a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver—authorizing the Auditor General, Attorney General and State Treasurer to adjudicate and settle the claims of citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver county, for damages.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—For an additional tax in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, to pay Isaac K. Woodside and Jacob Miller for bounty funds advanced.

Mr. Linton, of Cambria—Incorporating the Allegheny Conference of the United Brethren in Christ.

Relative to employees of railroad companies and common carriers, which places employees upon the same footing as other parties in suits for damages.

The whole afternoon session of the House was occupied in the second reading and consideration of the appropriation bill without finishing. There will be a session to-night, at which Mr. Hickman's constitutional amendments will be discussed and disposed of.

The Word "White" in the Constitution.

EVENING SESSION.—The motion to refer Hickman's amendment back to the Judiciary General was negatived: yeas 36, nays 40, Messrs. Hickman, Leedom, Meredith, Phillips and Thorn, all Republicans, voting no.

On the amendment striking the word "white" out of the constitution, yeas 13, nays 64. Messrs. Beckert of Allegheny, Burritt of Susquehanna, Edwards of Lawrence, Ford of Allegheny, Gordon of Indiana, Hickman of Chester, Leedom of Delaware, Mann of Potter, Meredith of Chester, Phillips of Chester, Reinoehl of Lancaster, Smith, of Allegheny and Thorn of Philadelphia—all Republicans—were the only members voting aye.

Churches and Preachers in Harrisburg---The Sabbath and Church-Going Character of the People---Continued Snow and Sleighing---Description of the "Lochiel" Hotel---Proposed Act to Abolish Spring Elections---Change of Law in Regard to Electing School Directors. Road Supervisors and Officers of Elections---Governor Curtin's Chances for the Vice Presidency---Senator Stutzman.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 2, 1868.

There are sixteen churches in this city in which regular and stated worship is held—three Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, two regular Baptist, two Free Baptist, one English Evangelical Lutheran, one German Reformed, one Lutheran, three Methodist Episcopal, one Church of God, and one Roman Catholic. There are none of what are denominated Psalm singing churches in this city. Amongst the most talented preachers are Mitchell, of the Old School, and Robinson, of the New School Presbyterian denomination, and Stelling, of the Lutheran. Whatever else may be said about Harrisburg, there is one thing which stands to its credit, and that is its citizens are a Sabbath observing and church going people.

Snow, snow, snow is the regular order of the day here. It has been snowing for the last twenty-four hours, and there is no sign of its quitting yet. It is at least a foot deep now. First class sleighing here ever since the middle of last December. The boldest inhabitant" has never known such a winter for snow and sleighing. From the amount of snow and its long continuance on the ground, it is predicted that the wheat crop will be an abundant one next harvest. It is a fact that fashions change so that the style that was "all the rage" twenty years ago, but which was laid aside after one or two years' use, is reproduced and readopted about every twenty years. And it appears that in the seasons nature also changes every ten or twenty years. Observant and intelligent old men can enumerate the number of "old fashioned winters," as they are called, and upon examination it will be found that close and severe winters, such as this, happen about every ten years. This one, however, is slightly ahead, in regard to cold and snow, of most of those in the past.

In such a winter and during such severe weather as we have had here, it is a great satisfaction to be quartered in a comfortable hotel. There is at least one such in Harrisburg. Whatever may be said in relation to other hotels in this city, I must bear testimony in favor of the "Lochiel," as being truly "first class." The building is the largest and best arranged for the comfort and convenience of guests of any in this place. The rooms are large and well ventilated; the Superintendent and clerks are gentlemanly and obliging; the servants are active, prompt and honest, and the table is furnished with the very best the market will afford. People from the west, as well as all other sections of the State, can make no mistake in stopping at the "Lochiel."

It is proposed to pass an act abolishing what are called the "Spring Elections." Why township and borough elections should be held in the Spring instead of the Fall, and why the people should be required to spend two days in each year, going to the election, instead of one, I cannot imagine, and I have found no one yet who can give any good reason for such an enactment. As the law now stands in relation to the number of tickets to be voted, there is no earthly reason why township and borough officers should not be elected at the General Election in the Fall, and this Legislature should pass a general law making such change. As it now is, there is not usually one half the voters in any township in any county, who attend the Spring elections. If, however, township officers were elected in the fall on the day of the general election, there would be a full vote for such officers, and the time and expense of holding the spring elections would be saved. There is another general law that should be passed, and that is an act regulating the election of School Directors, Supervisors, Township Auditors and election officers. The law should be so changed as to make it illegal for any elector to vote for any but one person for School Director, one person for Road Supervisor, one person for Township Auditor and one person for each member of the Election Board. The law as it now stands was evidently intended to provide for the two leading political parties in this State to have a representative in the Election Board, by allowing each elector to vote for one Inspector of Elections. But it is well known that in districts where either party is strong enough to do it, the dominant party in that district elects the entire Board, in violation of the spirit of the law. If the law was so altered that if a man voted for a Judge of Elections he could not vote for an Inspector, and if he voted for an Inspector he could vote for no other member of the Election Board, there are but few districts in the State in which any party could elect the entire Board. In regard to School Directors, the time was when there was no attention paid to a man's politics when such officers were to be elected; but the best business men and most intelligent citizens were taken up and elected. But latterly such is not the case, and yet it would be very desirable to return to the old practice of selecting business men in the township for such positions. As that is not likely to be accomplished, the next best thing to be done would be to elect them in the same way that the law now provides for the election of Inspectors of Elections. So in regard to all township officers; as there can be no party political principles of any practical importance in a township or borough office, much good might be accomplished, and much evil and extravagance avoided, if both political parties were represented in the township offices.

From the accounts received from the several counties in the State that have elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, there is no longer any doubt about the fact that the majority in that Convention for the Vice Presidency. Ex-Governor Curtin will have, on first ballot—if there be a ballot at all—at least three-fourths of the whole number. Governor Geary's name was used in a few localities as a candidate, but the Governor himself took no part or interest in securing delegates or instructions in his favor. The people are so well satisfied with him as Governor that they cannot fearfully consent to allow him to accept the Vice Presidency were it offered to him. His administration has met the highest expectations of his friends, and, at the proper time, he will be remembered by the grateful people by re-electing him Governor of this great and good old Commonwealth. While Galusha A. Grow has many warm friends, there is no doubt about the fact that Ex-Governor Curtin has a hold upon the affections of the Republican masses of this State that no other man has. First, he labored and talked for the Union soldier in such a way as to secure their good will, and through them he reached the hearts of their friends at home. He was particularly kind and attentive to the wounded and sick soldiers, and endeared himself to them and all their friends. And he has the sympathy of the masses of the party because they believe he was not fairly beaten last session by Mr. Cameron for the United States Senate. I do not pretend to say whether he was fairly beaten or not, I am simply stating a fact, as to what the people believe, and it is creditable to fallen humanity that it will incline to take up and defend a man whom the people think has been badly used. This has given Gov. Curtin strength in this campaign. If he has two-thirds or three-fourths of all the delegates to the State Convention, then it will be wisdom for the balance to acquiesce in the will of the majority and wipe out all evidences of faction. The people are everywhere heartily sick and sore, are tired out and disgusted with personal fights between men, and will not tolerate it any longer.

I have had occasion to refer to a few of the Western members and Senators in some of my letters. There is, however, a Senator from the Twentieth District who—notwithstanding he sometimes votes differently from what I would were I a Senator—deserves credit for his unbending energy and devotion to the interests of his constituents. I refer to Hon. Alexander Stutzman, of Somerset. He is bold and independent, as a Senator, on all questions, but true and faithful to what he thinks is right. He is loyal and true to the country, and always at his post and watches legislation closely. The District has had no more faithful and trustworthy Senator than he, nor are the people of that section likely to have soon again. He has made several speeches this session that will compare favorably, in point of argument and style with any that has been delivered. His constituents should remember him gratefully. JUNIUS.

NEW YORK.

Barnum's Museum Again in Ruins.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie Destroyed.

Fearful Scenes Among the Wild Beasts.

Loss Estimated at $500,000.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A fire broke out about twelve o'clock last night in Barnum's Museum, in the portion occupied by Van Amburgh's Menagerie. So rapidly did the flames spread that it was found impossible to save any of the larger animals. The yells of the animals as the flames reached them were appalling; and they bounded from side to side, or darted madly against the bars in their vain efforts to free themselves. A few animals, among them a kangaroo, a small leopard, a few monkeys, together with the pelicans, and other small birds, were got out. The electrical machine was also saved. On the Mercer street side of the museum the police and others were more successful. The giraffe, two camels, a pair of Japanese hogs, a Burmese cow, a llama, and a variety of small animals. Many of them had narrow escapes, however, and a few were singed. The firemen were at work at another fire on Spring street, and when they arrived at the building it was wrapt in flames, and in a short time the interior was burned out, and adjoining buildings seriously damaged. The side of the Prescott House was on fire at one time, but was saved by extraordinary exertion. The thieves in the confusion, managed to appropriate a considerable amount of property. Several spectators were relieved of watches and wallets.

The loss on the museum and contents, including VanAmburgh's Menagerie, will amount to five hundred thousand dollars; insured, but to what amount could not be learned. The basement of 559, occupied as a restaurant—loss of stock about two thousand five hundred dollars; insured. The basement of No. 561, occupied by Sigler & Clinton as sample room; on liquors and fixtures $5,000; insured. No. 557, four story building, was occupied on fourth floor by P. Frankenheimer; on third, by G. Hellgate, tailor; in front second, by John Wiley, book publisher, and on the first by B. Kahn, opticien. All lose heavily on their stock by fire and water. No. 540, occupied on the first floor by the Elliptic Sewing Machine Company; on second, by Wm. Hall, music publisher; on upper floor by various parties, all of whom will suffer heavy losses. The upholstery store of Samuel F. Ireland, on Mercer street, in the rear, was burned, and several other parties lose heavily. All the people in the museum were saved.

Another dispatch says the loss will be half a million, which is only partially covered by insurance. Mr. Barnum's loss is very heavy in animals and curiosities, and it is said that he will not be able to start out his traveling menageries this summer. Some of the more rare and valuable animals were saved by the police and keepers, but the gorilla was badly frightened, and is not expected to live. The flames illuminated the whole city throughout the night, and the firemen suffered terribly from the effects of the cold. Quite a number had their limbs frozen and were removed to the station houses for treatment. It is believed that the museum took fire from a gas burner which was left lighted by accident—probably not turned off fully. The watchman can give no other explanation of the origin of this catastrophe.

OTHER FIRES.

Felter's toy store on Spring street was burned last night. Loss thirty thousand dollars.

Hamilton's cotton and wadding factory, Brooklyn, was partially burned last night. Loss five thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, March 3.—It is supposed the losses by the destruction of the Museum last night will reach half a million. The insurance is not over half that. Barnum has announced the lots for sale, and will build on another site.

Bishop Stevens writes from Wilkesbarre that he is still too unwell to attend to his duties. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, will act for him at present.

IMPEACHMENT!

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Meeting of the Trial Managers.

Two More Articles Agreed Upon.

Democrats Change Their Tactics.

They Now Ridicule Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1868.

The proceedings on impeachment in Congress to-day may be summed up as follows: A large crowd was attracted to the Senate galleries in expectation of the formal presentation of articles of impeachment by the House managers. They were disappointed, however, as the presentation did not take place. The clerk of the House notified the President of the agreement on articles. A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate is ready to receive the managers, and with this exception no notice was taken of the impeachment in the Senate

The committee of managers of the House to conduct the impeachment, were in session over three hours to-day, and agreed to report two additional articles of impeachment. One is substantially the Butler article voted down yesterday. The second article is drawn by Bingham, charging the President with denouncing Congress as an "unconstitutional and illegal body hanging upon the verge of the Government," and as a "Rump Congress," and other opprobrious epithets, intended to bring Congress into disrespect and disgrace. Subsequently the articles were reported to the House and after brief debate were adopted by nearly a party vote. The Democrats made ineffectual attempts by points of order to prevent the consideration of the additional articles, but contented themselves finally by ridiculing them. It is understood that other articles will be offered to-morrow.

The reopening of the entire question caused considerable surprise and no little comment, the latter being unfavorable to the success of impeachment. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, will move to-morrow to amend the articles by adding one declaring that President Johnson committed a high crime and misdemeanor in speaking of the Secretary of the United States Senate disrespectfully and contemptuously as a "dead duck." General Cary, if he can get the floor, will move further to amend by adding a copy of the charges and specifications against Warren Hastings.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties, under the act of 1866, that authorizes the employment of additional clerks and additional office accommodations, &c. After discussion it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following order on behalf of the select committee of seven on the question of impeachment:

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to inform the House of Representatives and the Senate is ready to receive the managers appointed by the House to make good its charges against the articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Senate took up the bill to fund the national debt and for the conversion of United States notes.

The question was on the substitute reported by Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL spoke in opposition to the bill, and in reply to Mr. Sherman's speech of last week.

He thought the most important things to the welfare of the country at this time were, first, the reduction of expenditures as low as possible; second, reduction of taxation, leaving it only certain that something shall be paid annually on the national debt; third, some measure looking to the speedy resumption of specie payment; fourth, an extension of the national banking system to accommodate all sections when United States notes are retired or specie payments resumed; fifth, a new loan to absorb the national debt at a lower rate of interest.

A reply was received from the Secretary of War to a resolution of inquiry whether any and what military district had been established in the District of Columbia, with the numbers, names, rank and duty of officers and expense involved, &c. Referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Standing Rules of the Senate. The clerk read the rules, which were discussed over for further consideration, and at 10 minutes after 6 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate went into executive session, several messages having been received from the President.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a bill to regulate coinage. It provides that the amount of pure gold in a half eagle or five-dollar piece shall hereafter be one hundred and thirteen grains, troy weight, to correspond with the amount of pure gold contained in the English sovereign or pound sterling, and all other gold coins of the United States, shall contain pure gold in like proportion. Also, that after the first day of January next, an additional tax of one-tenth of one per cent. be imposed upon all transactions of exchange or of a commercial nature, in which any other standard of exchange than five dollars to the pound sterling shall be used.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills, memorials, &c. were introduced and appropriately referred:

For the more efficient management of the industrial interests of the United States.

Requiring the impeachment proceedings to be expedited.

Providing for the punishment of offenses against property, &c., of telegraph companies.

To modify the warehouse system.

To increase by twenty per cent. the present import duties on wines, spirits, and manufactures of iron, cotton, wool and silk.

To aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad from Cairo to the Rio Grande.

To authorize the consolidation of certain railroad companies, and provide homesteads for the laborers of said roads.

To amend the act extending the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts to certain cases on the lakes and navigable waters connected therewith.

Granting certain lands granted to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road to Lake Superior.

To authorize the sale of a reservation of public lands in Dubuque, Iowa.

Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in reference to the project of connecting by a navigable channel through Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi, with Lake Michigan.

Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in reference to a road from Fort Howard to Green Bay, Wis.

To create an additional land district in Minnesota.

To dissolve the Indian Peace Commission.

To amend the act for the better security of passengers by steam vessels.

By Mr. MORRILL, to regulate the public debt. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill provides as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the passage of this act the authority under any existing laws to issue bonds, Treasury notes, or other interest bearing obligations of the United States shall cease and determine; provided that nothing herein shall prevent the conversion of Treasury notes known as 7-30 into 6-20 bonds, or the conversion of compound interest notes into the three per cent. certificates of the treasury, nor the issue of bonds or notes to satisfy certain railroad companies as now provided by law.

SECTION 2. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, monthly, publish a detailed statement of the public debt at the close of each month, in which statement all the bonds and other obligations of the United States, except United States notes, and fractional currency, shall be consolidated into one general debt, and the interest thereon payable within the year, stating the same in gold; shall be classified as the funded debt, and the interest shall cease on such matured debt when it becomes due, and no further premium shall be paid on certificates of the Treasury. Such statement shall also contain the amount outstanding of subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies, and the amount of coin less the amount outstanding of gold certificates held in the vaults of the Treasury Department.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reciting that the public welfare demands that the necessary obligations of the United States shall be kept within the amount of the debt limit with the necessary requirements of the Government, and declaring it is not expedient at this time to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any other company, by giving, beyond the terms of existing laws, subsidies of United States bonds, &c.

On motion of Mr. MUNGEN, the resolution was tabled, 78 to 44.

Mr. SCHENCK, CHAIRMAN of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits, the same as reported by him on Friday last. After discussion the bill passed.

At a quarter past three, Mr. BUTLER rose and reported from the managers of impeachment an additional article, remarking that there was but one dissenting voice upon it among the managers, and it had only failed yesterday on account of time.

[This new article is the one offered by Mr. Butler on Monday, relative to the President's utterances while "swinging round the circle," in 1866. It was given in our issue of yesterday.—ED. COM.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE made a point of order that the managers had no right to report articles of impeachment, as the House had appointed a committee for that purpose.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order on two grounds, the principal one being that a member had a right as a question of the highest privilege to present articles of impeachment.

Mr. BUTLER spoke in support of the article.

The article was opposed by Messrs. GARFIELD, WOODBRIDGE, and WILSON, of Iowa, as tending to protract the trial.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in its favor, after which the previous question was moved and second ed, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on adopting the article as reported, as article 10.

The article was adopted, yeas 87 nays 41, the only Republicans voting in the negative being Messrs. Ashley of Nevada; Golladay, Griswold, Ledlin, Mallory, Marvin, Pomeroy, Smith, Wilson, of Iowa; Wilson, of Ohio, Windom, and Woodbridge.

Mr. BINGHAM then offered the following as an additional article, saying it had received the unanimous vote of the managers, and he moved the previous question on its adoption:

ARTICLE 2. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, did, heretofore, to wit: on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by a public speech, declare and affirm in substance that the Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power for the same, but on the contrary was a Congress of only a part of the States, thereby denying that the legislation of said Congress was valid or binding upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same; and also thereby denying and intending to deny that the Thirty-ninth Congress had power to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment had been ratified by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and by the requisite number of the States; and on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being an officer duly commissioned and confirmed as Secretary of the Department of War, and then and there in the full discharge of the duties of that office, from further holding said office, notwithstanding the said Edwin M. Stanton had been duly appointed Secretary of the Department of War, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, during the recess of said Senate, and had been in due form of law commissioned and qualified to hold said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate after the passage by the said Senate and House of Representatives of a resolution unanimously reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, duly requesting the concurrence of the Senate in the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office, a copy of which said resolution, with the reasons therefor, had been duly communicated to said Senate by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; and in pursuance of said resolution and reasons, the said Edwin M. Stanton was removed from said office, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

After some debate the article was adopted, yeas 109, nays 40, a strict party vote.

Mr. BINGHAM then reported two resolutions, the first reciting that the articles of impeachment be exhibited in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people, and be carried to the Senate by the managers; the other authorizing the managers to appoint a clerk and messenger, and to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. JENCKES offered as an additional article the one offered by him yesterday.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested in derision that he should have an article of impeachment to offer.

Without taking a vote on Mr. JENCKES'S proposition, the House adjourned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, March 3.—The Convention has completed the Judiciary Department of the Constitution. The Governor has the appointment of a Notary Public in each Judiciary District, having the functions of a Justice of the Peace. This is the antidote to the election by the people of Justices of the Peace, which has been heretofore provided for. A reconsideration of the remedy is not improbable. The formation of volunteer corps is provided for, that a man may escape militia duty at a small expense.

Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—In the Convention yesterday, some members voting for the adoption of the Constitution as a whole, entered a protest against portions of it.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, March 3.—In the Convention today, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to frame an ordinance for the relief of the people from pecuniary embarrassments, the same to be consistent with the rights and obligations of all parties, and the Constitution of the United States. The report on legislative department was further considered.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, March 3.—In the Convention a resolution approving the impeachment of the President, coupled with the following: The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the petition asking for the removal of all State officials at present, and the repudiation of the debt contracted prior to April, 1865. The committee on Judiciary Department reported all judges to be chosen by the Legislature, and all Commonwealth attorneys and clerks of courts to be appointed by courts; the Attorney General to be appointed by the Supreme Court; the present county court system to be abolished, and county judges appointed. A resolution was adopted that the six thousand dollars remaining of the appropriation for the Convention expenses be divided, giving $52 to each member, and the rest equally divided among its officers. Mr. Hunnicutt closed the suffrage debate, and said he had seen the determined opposition to reconstruction, but he was now willing to disfranchise twenty thousand more than the reconstruction acts disfranchised.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, March 3.—The Convention last night passed an article on corporations. A resolution offered by Dunham prohibiting the assemblage of white and black children in the same schools, was voted down. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, excluding Martin, of Yadkin, from a seat, and giving it to Mr. Marshall, Radical, was passed.

To-day some time was spent on the article on crimes and punishments. The article of the Constitution referred to yesterday relating to finance and the financial policy of the country was made the special order for to-morrow.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—The Convention today was engaged in an animated discussion whether education of children shall be compulsory. An attempt was made by a strong faction to force colored children into schools and colleges among whites. A petition will go forward to Washington to-morrow, asking Congress to give unredeemed lands on the coast, sold for taxes, to destitute freedmen.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

SHIP LOAD OF PETROLEUM BURNED.

The Captain and Crew Perish.

King of Hanover's Estate Confiscated.

Proposition for U. S. Naval Station on Turkish Coast.

G. F. TRAIN AGAIN ARRESTED.

This Time it is for Debt.

Promotion.

LONDON, March 3.—It is said that Baron Lionel Rothschild is to be raised to a higher rank in the peerage.

Trial Postponed.

DUBLIN, March 3.—At Sligo Assizes to-day, the trial of Nugent, for treason, was discontinued, on account of the illness of one of the jurors, and postponed till next term.

Schooner Burned.

ANTWERP, March 3.—The English schooner Mary Ann, with a cargo of naptha and petroleum, was destroyed by fire to-day. The Captain and crew perished.

Royal Estates Confiscated.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Minister of State has been authorized to confiscate the estate of the Ex-King of Hanover.

Naval Station on Turkish Coast.

LONDON, March 3.—A report has reached here from the East that the United States has made a proposition to the Turkish Government, offering to build a port at Marmarozza, on the coast of Asiatic

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE rejection of MR. THOMAS, of Maryland, leaves a vacancy in the United States Senate. The friends of MR. JOHNSON are anxious that it should speedily be filled by some one who will be admitted to his seat. But the Maryland Democrats are disposed to send THOMAS back again, though Governor SWANN is contesting sharply for the position. The selection will bear directly on the verdict in the matter of impeachment.

THE selection of MR. BINGHAM to be Chairman of the Committee to manage the impeachment case on the part of the House of Representatives, to which position General BUTLER aspired, will be hailed as an indication favorable to straightforward work, and a steady aim to conclude the trial in the briefest time consistent with justice. But the decision of the committee to report two additional articles of impeachment will not tend to improve the public feeling. If with the articles already reported conviction could not be insured, the ones to be added will not mend the matter. If without the addition there was enough to convict, why the addition, especially as their introduction will necessarily protract the trial? Anything like wandering will not suit the country.

THE *Ledger* opposes the proposition in the City Councils to send a permanent committee to Harrisburg to look after legislation affecting the city of Philadelphia. It does not question that much of the proposed legislation should be looked after, but it thinks the city "should pause a long while before it introduces the system of keeping at Harrisburg, at the public expense, a committee of 'borers.'" The *Ledger* suggests that, possibly, the gentlemen thus commissioned might not prove entirely faithful, but "attend to their own private enterprises, some of which may be directly opposed to the wishes of the Councils and the interests of the public." This, of course, can be viewed in no other light than as a slanderous suggestion!

OUR information from Washington is to the effect that nearly everybody—Mr. JOHNSON included—realizes that a change in the Executive branch of the Government, involving a sweeping change in the different departments, is about to take place. Hardly anybody now doubts the impeachment and dismissal of Mr. JOHNSON, the only question being the time that will be required to complete the trial. Some put it aslong as sixty days—or forty days after the first testimony is offered. Others will not allow over ten days, which estimate accords but a month of official life to Mr. JOHNSON, for it is supposed that fifteen or twenty days will be given him to prepare. So we are living even now almost in the dawn of a new administration, with Mr. WADE at its head and a Cabinet of his own selection. This will necessarily follow impeachment, and the whole will be a change which, though unusual, sudden and radical in every light, will be attended by no strain to our political system, but a happening provided for from the first. After the good influence which it is believed will result from the restoration of harmony in the government, the principal interest of the event will be to the politician and office-holder. Men with even a small amount of reflection have already speculated in their minds about the new Cabinet and the line of policy that will be adopted. And herein the subject has an unusual interest, not merely political. Who will take Mr. MCCULLOCH's place? is a question on the answer to which very much depends. Will it be FREEMAN CLARK, or BENJAMIN F. BUTLER? Will he be a tariff man, or free trader; a greenback or gold advocate? We put the question somewhat in the light of probabilities, both as to the men and the ideas which will have many advocates.

—But we did not set out to discuss the future, only to suggest what lies beyond impeachment—some things perhaps which have not been much thought of, but which may become grave actualities.

THE ETHICS OF IRON.

A skilfully written history of the manufacture and application of iron would be a history of civilization. This common metal symbolizes with equal distinctness the martial spirit and achievements of the warrior and the pacific spirit and achievements of the mechanic and the manufacturer. From it are derived the chief tools used in the arts, both of war and of peace. In view of the innumerable uses of the metal under our present social system every one must see that the subject presents several moral relations, but when we wrote above the title "ethics of iron," we were thinking of certain aspects of the question so interesting and important to Americans, whether we shall make the article ourselves or receive it from abroad. Shall there be protection or free trade? is a scientific question, they tell us, which ought to be settled on scientific grounds, and neither sensibility nor morality has anything to do with its decision. It should seem, however, that at present we are not at liberty to disregard all ethical considerations in determining whether or not iron shall be manufactured in this country. According to our resolution we shall vitally influence the progress of reform in great countries of the old world. The happiness of millions of human beings is involved in the action of our Government in regard to the protection of the iron interest, and hence the question of tariff or no tariff, at least in as far as this article of necessity is concerned, becomes an ethical question. For the facts which we are about to state we are indebted to the report of Mr. HEWETT, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Of iron the world uses about 21,280,000,000 pounds, or twenty pounds per head, estimating the population of the world at one thousand millions. Countries differ from one another in their power of producing iron according to certain obvious conditions. A country may have ore, but little or no coal—or it may have coal and ore but not a sufficiency of labor to make the production of the metal profitable. Sweden possesses abundance of excellent ores, but she has to import coal at a heavy expense. Nearly the same is the condition of Russia. In France the manufacture of iron is maintained as a national branch of industry, only by the importation of both ore and coal. Prussia has excellent ore and also coal—but it is hardly possible that in the future she can accomplish more in the manufacture of iron than the supply of her own wants. Belgium has a limited supply of both ore and coal—but she is an importer of ore and turns out only about one-tenth as much iron as England. Great Britain is in fact the great producer of iron for the rest of Europe. About a moiety of the whole consumption of the world is derived from her mills. In 1866 she was able to furnish 9,665,913 tons of iron ore and imported only 56,689 tons. Her mines of both coal and ore being accessible with comparative ease, she can produce a ton of iron with less labor than any other European nation.

English iron manufacturers complain of the competition of Belgium and France. In both these countries, the condition of the laboring man is wretched in the extreme, according to the lowest American standard of comfort. "It requires the utmost economy on his part and the united labor of himself and his children to keep his family in existence; and it is the accepted rule and practice for such a family to have meat but once a week; and any change in this condition of affairs, involving a change in the remuneration paid to the laborer, would put it out of the power of the iron masters to carry on their business in competition with England, in the absence of a higher tariff on imports." Insufficient food—meat only once a week—no education, and the incessant toil of all members of the family, even the children, are then the elementary conditions of the maintenance of the iron business in Belgium and France. Whether at all, or in what respects this lamentable state of things might be bettered by a wise administration, we do not possess the information necessary to enable us to decide. But the condition of the laboring class employed in the manufacture of iron in England, is not very much more satisfactory, and yet there is some reason to think that it might be improved.

In the production of iron, as we have seen, England enjoys the advantages over Belgium and France,—that she possesses within herself nearly all the ore and coal required for her purposes—and we now add that she enjoys over the United States the advantage of an unlimited supply of labor. Mr. HEWETT says: "The cost of making iron in England, Belgium and France, at this time, varies from £6 10s. to £8 per ton, and £1 additional suffices to pay its cost of transportation to the seaboard of the United States. At these rates, American iron ore cannot possibly be delivered at less cost than $60 in gold, against $40 in gold for the foreign article, and the entire difference consists in the higher wages, and not larger quantity of labor required for its production in the United States, where the physical, moral and mental condition of the working classes occupy a totally different standard from their European confreres and where the wages cannot be reduced without violating our sense of the just demands of human nature." From another statement in this report we learn that even now a ton of iron can be produced in the Lehigh region in this State at the cost of only a trifle more labor than the same quantity costs in the Cleaveland district in England. It is also quite certain that if our mineral regions were fully developed, a ton of iron could be produced at less cost of labor than any where in Great Britain. Why, then, do we find it impossible to compete with England in the manufacture of iron? The answer will appear from the statement of two or three facts.

The business of making iron is greatly overdone in England. Capitalists in their eagerness to make the most of their money and to derive the utmost advantage from the great supplies of coal and ore at their command, and from the universal demand for iron, have long been engaged in energetic competition with one another. The legitimate effect of this rivalry in raising wages is prevented by the immense pauper population of the country, ever ready to avail themselves of an opening for employment. Hence, while from the noble natural resources of the country vast private fortunes have been accumulated, the laboring classes have been little benefited. Wages are kept so low that the wives and children of the men employed in the mines and mills are required to labor for the subsistence of the family. "In Wales," says Mr. HEWETT, "women are extensively employd in the works, doing the labor for which a man would be required in America, and earning from ten pence to one shilling three pence per day, or rather less than half the wages that would be paid to a man for the same labor, which they perform equally well. In Staffordshire and in the North of England and in Scotland women and children are still extensively employed above ground about the mines, and around the coal heaps at the mouths of the pits, the substantial result of which is that the labor of the whole family is procured for the sum which would be paid for its male head if he alone labored for the support of the family, or rather, at a far lower cost in the resulting production of iron than would otherwise be possible." Thus we see that the ability of England to exclude the United States from the iron market is founded upon the disregard of the rights of labor. The British manufacturer builds his riches on the degradation of man. The laborers employed in the production of English iron live in abject poverty while their employers abound in wealth. Education is almost utterly neglected, and the perpetuity of their low estate is thus secured.

It may be objected that all these matters are regulated by the laws of wealth, or trade, and are consequently beyond the control of the capitalist. In reply we quote the words of JOHN STUART MILL, "One may be permitted to doubt whether except among the poor themselves there has ever yet been in any class of society a sincere and earnest desire that wages should be high. There has been plenty of desire to keep down the poor-rate; but that done, people have been very willing that the working classes should be ill off. Nearly all who are not laborers are employers of labor, and are not sorry to get the commodity cheap."—Political Economy, Book II, ch. 13.

We have not space to dwell upon the application of the statements made above. Nor do we suppose, to the intelligent reader, any comment is necessary to suggest the inferences warranted by the facts. That the means exist in England of remedying the deplorable condition of the laboring classes we do not doubt. Upon the distribution of the land of the island among a small proportion of the people, and on the operation of the mines of coal and ore for the benefit of a few capitalists, Americans cannot be expected to look with approval. If we desire to benefit the laboring classes of the island, and thus follow the lead of benevolence in our legislation, we may most effectually accomplish our object by aiding them to emigrate. We shall thus feed them at less cost to ourselves than by keeping open to our own injury a market for the iron manufactured by a portion of them.

The Vice Presidency.

Mr. Benedict, Editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, in a letter from Washington refers to the prominence given to Mr. Wade's name on the ticket, with General Grant, and expresses the opinion that he will be the choice of Ohio. But he adds: "The result of the impeachment trial, however, may put another complexion on this matter, for should Mr. Johnson be convicted and deposed, Mr. Wade becomes acting President, and it may be would not deem it consistent with the dignity of that position to step down from the Presidency to the second position in the Government." Referring to the question who shall be Mr. Wade's successor, the editor of the *Herald* says:

> The question as to who shall be Mr. Wade's successor as Senator in case he shall be transferred to the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, is vigorously discussed. Mr. Wade's term expires a year from the coming fourth of March. If Mr. Johnson shall be convicted there will be a short space of time for Democratic representation from Ohio, provided the Legislature does not adjourn before the impeachment is ended. Will this song be thrown to Vallandigham? Yes, seems to be the general impression, and while it might be proper to elect Judge Thurman to the vacancy, the opportunity for rewarding the martyr by re-election of the Democratic orthodoxy will be too great for resistance.

THE steamers that last sailed took out letters, it is said, from most of the representatives of foreign nations in Washington, expressing the opinion that Mr. Johnson would surely be impeached out of office, and that, too, very shortly. It said, also, that much reluctance has been manifested here at inaugurating any new business at the State Department on the part of the principal ministers. Another evidence of the feeling in Conservative circles is shown by the fact that office seekers and contractors are rapidly leaving the city. All lobby schemes which depended in any measure upon the White House or Cabinet support have been put aside, and the manipulators are wandering around in a rather dejected frame of mind.

ALTHOUGH it is not imperative that Mr. Johnson should be present during his trial, yet it is said he has determined to take a hand in it and make a speech. We question very much whether such a course will receive the approbation of his lawyers. It could not fail to prejudice his case.

SOME Democrats sent to Andrew Johnson "Hang to the Constitution." Why did they say "hang" to him? Would not some other word have done as well, and the risk of causing a Presidential shudder been avoided?

The Ice on the Trees.

The country presents a very unusual appearance at this time—every tree, shrub and plant being completely encased in ice. Even the weeds and blades of grass which were left standing in the fields are rigidly bound, and most beautifully crystalized. The most wonderful productions of the Bohemian Glass Blowers would not compare in beauty and delicacy with the myriads of fantastic combinations to be seen in our meadows, lawns and gardens. The rain of Sunday last, which began as a mist, or drizzle, froze as it fell, and Monday morning found every twig and spear thickly sheathed. The branches of the larger trees were not only encased, but, as the rain became heavier, and began to drop, innumerable little icicles were formed, thus heightening the effect. Monday remained cloudy, but yesterday morning the sun shone brightly, and the rays of light sparkling through the trees and upon the ice-bedecked fields presented a spectacle of rare beauty and novelty. This sight, however, can only be enjoyed by those who reside in or visit the country.

The casing of ice is very thick on the larger trees, and the branches of many of them have been broken under the heavy weight. Others, which naturally maintain an erect growth, especially the varieties of evergreens, are made to droop like the willow. The effect which the ice will have upon the fruit trees is a question which will interest the public generally, and fruit growers especially. Some allege that all the stone fruits, peaches, cherries, plums, etc., will be seriously injured, if not effectually killed, by the ice—the buds, which contain the germ of the fruit, not being able to resist this freezing process. Others think that, as the buds have not swollen, the ice cannot injure them, and that this casing will prove a benefit rather than injury—protecting the buds from the severity of the cold which ensued after the rain, the mercury falling from seven to ten degrees below zero. After the ice has passed off, the question can probably be determined by examining the trees. Had the buds been swollen in the least, so as to admit the moisture, we should have fears as to the effect of the ice, but we incline to the opinion that no serious damage has been done as yet. Some of our practical fruit growers may favor us with their experience under similar circumstances.

THE Democratic party in Kentucky is now controlled exclusively by men who were identified with the rebellion from its inception to its close, and their conduct, during the past two years, was extremely proscriptive of even the most conservative Union men of the State, many of whom have been thus compelled in mere self defense, if from no higher consideration, to co-operate with the Republican party in that State. The Republican State Convention which met at Frankfort, February 22d, developed the fact that a number of the most able and influential men, who as conservative Union men, have, heretofore, acted with the Democracy, have publicly avowed their determination to act hereafter with the Republican party of Kentucky. For instance, this position has been announced by Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from the Mayaville District; and Gen Edward H. Hobson, a war Democrat, who acquitted himself with marked credit during the late struggle for the Union.

The course thus pursued by Mr. Wadsworth and Gen. Hobson indicate at once the progress of Republicanism in Kentucky, and the fact that conservative Union men in that State can escape rebel proscription only by seeking refuge in the Republican ranks. Mr. Wadsworth is one of the most powerful and accomplished orators in the West, and it is his avowed purpose to canvas Kentucky for the Republican Gubernatorial and Presidential candidates the approaching campaign.

THE Democratic State Convention will meet in Harrisburg to-day. Gen. Davis and Col. Linton, the defeated candidates for Surveyor and Auditor General in 1865, are again candidates for nomination, but in the event of their not being successful it is thought James P. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, and A. D. Markley, of Montgomery county, will be selected, although, Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, is a prominent candidate for Auditor General. It is stated that the delegates at large to the National Convention will probably be Hon. Sam'l J. Randall and Hon. George W. Woodward from the east, and Ex-Governor Bigler and Hon. James P. Barr, from the west. The electors at large will probably be Hon. Asa Packer and General George W. Cass.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Journal*, giving an account of the Hudson Bay Company's territory, says "John Branahan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has a station opposite the Hudson Bay Company's post," but precisely where we do not gain from the account.

THE Cleveland papers describe the storm which set in Sunday night as one of the severest that has been experienced in that region for several years. The railroads were all blockaded the next day, and the street cars were generally stopped.

The Original Glass Manufacturer in Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Mr. Parton, in his notice of Albert Gallatin, in your paper of last Saturday, erroneously states that Gallatin was the founder of the glass business in this neighborhood. To Gen. James O'Hara and Major Isaac Craig belong the credit of establishing the first glass works west of the mountains. William Eichbaum was the Superintendent. I. C.

Allegheny, March 2, 1868.

From the White House.

Mr. Johnson is said to have considerably cooled off within the last few days, and seems to realize the seriousness of his situation. The spirit of bravado and defiance with which he at first treated impeachment has forsaken him, and he is represented as speaking with concern in regard to it. Those nearest the President say he has abandoned all thoughts of resistance, and feels that the army is wholly alienated from him. He keenly feels the denunciations of leading Democrats and the complaints of many of his political advisers that he either ignored their counsel, or acted without consulting them. It is known that a number of these do not hesitate to tell him that his case is hopeless, and that Democrats can do nothing for him. Among these, it is understood in these circles, that Mr. Seward gives the matter up. Mr. McCulloch's recognition of Mr. Stanton, in honoring his requisitions, has given no pleasure at the White House, and the action of Robert J. Walker, in advising strongly against forcing trouble, and in sustaining Gen. Emory, have all combined to lower the spirit of Mr. Johnson amazingly. His confidential friends say he has now absolutely no plan whatever for the future, outside of submitting, with the best grace imaginable, to the regular forms of impeachment. So far as can be learned, he is at present disinclined to appear in person, though it is thought possible he may appear to plead in the first case.

Colored Congressmen.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows: "Many people, both North and South, are much puzzled by the question as to whether we shall have colored Congressmen or not. By reading the Constitution they will find this question definitely settled. It provides that no person can be a Senator who has not been nine years a citizen of the United States, nor any person a Representative who has not been seven years a citizen. It makes little difference, at present, whether the citizenship of the blacks dates from the proclamation of emancipation, or from the abolition of slavery by the Constitutional Amendment, or from their enfranchisement by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. At least two years must yet elapse before any Representative of color can be admitted to the halls of Congress."

THE destitution of the people of the Southern States is said to be telling with most disastrous effect upon the clergy, many of whom have been forced by want either to leave the South, or engage in secular pursuits. The Richmond *Examiner* says it has ample and melancholy evidences of this lamentable state of affairs. A Southern Bishop mentions a district where, although the resident clergy are the teachers of freedman's school, and working a small farm with his own hands, he is forced to feed his family on bread alone. Another Bishop writes that in his State, more than a dozen ministers of the religious denomination "have been obliged to escape from starvation by seeking other service." Accounts of equal destitution come from all the cotton States, and the *Examiner* fears that more than half the people of the South will shortly be denied the advantage of religious instruction.

CAPTAIN E. H. PLUMACHER, of the Swiss army, is now visiting Virginia, with a view of locating one or more large Swiss colonies of several thousand people each. He comes to this country with the accredited Commissioner of the Swiss Emigration Society, and to purchase one hundred thousand acres of land in a body if found desirable. Especially for grape and fruit growing. A Mr. Van Raalte has likewise arrived in Virginia to select a location for several hundred families who are to emigrate from Holland in the spring.

ONE of the papers reports the discovery that President Harrison died in one month after taking Thomas Ewing into his Cabinet, and President Taylor died in six months after Mr. Ewing united his councils. We should like to know if this is not really the Senate's ground for refusing to confirm President Johnson's nomination of Mr. Ewing, and choosing the impeachment rather than the risk.—N. Y. *Times*.

Captain Cadell, commanding an exploring expedition on the north coast of Australia, has discovered a noble river, with a good pastoral country on its banks; also, a fine haven with an area of some fifty square miles; and on a part of the coast, hitherto represented as dry land, he sailed up a deep bay, twenty miles in depth by ten in breadth, with three large rivers emptying themselves into it.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

Are National Banks a Burden on the Government?

It has become fashionable for politicians and editors of newspapers to waste a portion of their valuable time in speeches and editorials, attempting to show that banks are a burden on the Government, by exaggerating the privileges conferred on them, and carefully avoiding the mention of the taxes imposed on the banks. I desire to state both sides fairly and ask your readers to form their own conclusions, as to whether the banks or the government have the best of the bargain.

To discuss the banking system, would require the ability of a Stevens, a Butler or a Pendleton, great statesmen. As I have no aspirations in that line, I will only give you a specimen brick, by which you may judge of the structure; the specimen, the Farmers Deposit National Bank, of Pittsburgh, No. 66 Fourth street, and I will venture to say that by examining this specimen you will be able to decide pretty clearly whether Uncle Sam is injured or benefited by this bank or the national banks in general. As I desire to leave no room for doubt, in this statement I will give the exact figures of tax paid by this bank in the year 1867, and will endeavor to be equally correct, in the portion, of which exact accounts are not kept but which can be ascertained from data very nearly correct; in this I prefer to keep rather under than over the amounts:

This bank paid for license for the year 1867..$	600 00
Tax on circulation for the first six months of 1867	1,442 28
Tax on circulation and deposits for the second six months of 1867	1,479 86
Tax on profits and earnings for the second six months of 1867	3,320 02
	$6,842 16

Making fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty three cents paid to the United States Government for what? Recollect this is only for one year, the one now past, 1867. This little bank has a capital of $200,000, and is furnished by the Government with 90 per cent. of its capital in notes for circulation amounting to $270,000, and it is required by the bank act to hold 25 per cent. as a reserve in greenbacks, which reserve amounts to $67,500, which being deducted from the $270,000 leaves $202,500 for the use of common banking purposes. In addition to the above taxes actually paid as such, the United States Government derives a revenue from stamps. On paper discounted by said bank, amounting to not less than two thousand two hundred dollars, and their check stamps amount to about fifteen hundred dollars per year, making three thousand seven hundred dollars of additional revenue to Uncle Sam; I will say nothing about the facilities the bank furnishes to men doing business, from which the Government derives revenue, only that it may be considered useful in its way, and sometimes convenient. Now I have shown that this bank actually paid directly in taxes to the United States the

Sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars twenty-three cents	$14,345 23
And an additional revenue or three thousand seven hundred in stamps	3,700 00
Making eighteen thousand and forty-five dollars twenty-three cents	$18,045 23

for the use of $202,500 for one year, or something over 8 per cent. per annum of a yearly income to Uncle Sam. In this, is not computed the 25 per cent. the bank is required to hold in reserve. But this is not all: the bank has to pay a bank examiner, who is paid by the Government nationally for examining the bank and also a small stipend to some Washington City official for examining the bonds of the bank deposited with the United States Treasurer, to see that they are honestly preserved. But we are not quite through in the tax line; Pennsylvania must have a slice and puts a tax on the market value of the shares, which during the year 1867 was $1,328 49, amounting to twelve hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-six cents, which added to the sum of eighteen thousand and forty five dollars twenty-three cents, Uncle Sam's share, makes $19,328 49 more than the whole lands of the State of Pennsylvania for State or National purposes, or for the payment of the National debt. True, real estate pays its share of local taxes, such as city or county, poor, road, &c.; but not one dollar to the State, or to the support of the National Government, or the payment of the National debt, is paid by or assessed on, all the valuable real estate of this great State of Pennsylvania. I think the foregoing statement, taken from the books of the bank located in our own city, whose officers we know to be men of the highest respectability, should be thoroughly satisfactory, and if a single figure here is incorrect, the records at Harrisburg and Washington City can be referred to, to correct them. I invite the scrutiny of any who may doubt a single word or figure in this communication; and I ask the community to either believe that this statement is true, or show that it is wrong. If it is right, as I am certain it is, I think it worth a good deal more to those who desire to know the truth concerning the effect the National banks have on the Government, than the clap-trap of froth-mouthed orators, who would like to humbug the dear people into the belief that the National banks are a burden to the Government, and that they, the politicians, are the great champions and defenders of the rights of the people.

The writer of this communication has no connection with the bank herein referred to—neither an officer of the bank, a clerk, a stockholder, or even a depositor, but knowing that it had been long established in the city and widely known to the people of this community, asked the privilege of its officers to refer to it, in order that those who read this article might see that it is not based on vague assertions, but on positive facts, where those who desire the truth, can examine for themselves.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Denver *Miner* gives an account of a shooting tragedy near Bridger, a few days ago, between an American and Mexican, in which both were killed. The second shot brought the American to the ground in a dying condition, but while he was in the agonies of death, he managed to draw his pistol from the scabbard, and, steadying it with both hands, fired at the Mexican, who had continued to advance toward him, the ball striking him in the lower part of the abdomen, and ranging upward, inflicting a mortal wound, bringing him also to the ground. After falling, he crawled up to the American—in whom life was by this time extinct—and shot two more balls into the corpse, one entering the head at the left eye, the other passing through the neck. Immediately after he finished his bloody work he rolled over and was a corpse. Five minutes from the time the fight commenced the fierce spirits of the combatants had winged their flight to another world.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union*, of the 23d of February, says large numbers of farmers in that vicinity were already breaking up their land, the frost being entirely out of the ground.

The butchers of Chicago celebrated their victory over the city government by a grand procession, with music and banners. The point was whether they should be compelled to butcher all their meat at one establishment, and the Supreme Court had decided that they should not. The procession numbered over six hundred individuals, all mounted and in a uniform of white aprons and red sashes.

The supply of prairie furs will be smaller than usual this year. The buffalo-robe "crop" has been only one-half the quantity that is generally hunted up (or down) for market. The catch of rats and minks only shows an increase this season.

There is an old negress living three or four miles north of Quincy, Illinois, who claims, and it is believed, to be about one and thirty-five years of age. One day last week she was supposed to be dying, and had gathered around her a daughter, aged eighty years, and sixteen grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She claims, of course, to have often seen Washington.

The Kansas papers state that several cases of poisoning have occurred in that State from parties eating buckwheat flour in which the seeds of the "Johnson" weed had been mixed and ground. The symptoms are intense thirst, followed by raving and laughing, and then the pupil of the eye becomes greatly dilated, and finally delirium sets in. No one has yet died with it, but several persons have been affected.

The Montana *Gazette* furnishes the following mining news: "It is thought that placer mining will be more extensively prosecuted in this section the coming season than before. Large ditches have been dug, some of which have cost $100,000 each, and the supply of water will be unfailing. It is a reasonable estimate that $1,000,000 were expended last year for operations of this kind, and everything red ate a large production of gold and good times generally."

OHIO NEWS.

Every available house in Cambridge is rented for next year.

The people of Bloomfield, Perry county, are determined to build a railroad connecting their borough with the main railroads of the State.

Alliance is to have this year a completed college, a $300,000 hotel and an "opera house."

The Madison *Union* says: We understand that our fellow-citizen, Major Richard Cowling, has offered to donate to the State his fine farm, lying just east of London, on the West Jefferson pike, on the condition that it shall be made the site of the State Agricultural College. The farm is one of the finest in the country, containing about 300 acres, and is worth not less than $100,000.

The citizens of Zanesville are about to build a street railway. The road is to run from Zanesville across the Muskingum river to Putnam. The name of the company is to be the Zanesville and Putnam Street Railroad Company, and the capital stock is $30,000, divided into shares of $50 each. The corporators are James Buckingham, A. H. Brown, Alfred Merrick, F. A. Seborn, Henry Jones and Ed. Ball.

A fire at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s Falcon Furnace, Youngstown, Thursday, burned the hoisting house, part of the boiler stack and engine house and other buildings. The fire was occasioned by the bursting of the stack in the bottom of the tuyere arch, and about ten tons of liquid metal running into those buildings. The machinery was greatly damaged. Insured for about eleven thousand dollars; loss much larger.

The Bellaire Nail Works, recently destroyed by fire, are to be rebuilt with all possible dispatch. The machinery of the works was not seriously injured, and it is hoped that in ninety days the establishment will again be in running order.

American Rebels in Mexico.

The correspondent of a Boston journal writes from Mexico: "After the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee, the City of Mexico was favored with the presence of many representatives of the Confederacy from the west of the Mississippi. There was General Magruder, 'Surveyor General of the Empire,' hand in hand with Maximilian and Bazaine in favor of the Empire and against the American Union. There was Lieutenant Maury, Head of the 'Bureau of Emigration.' Also, 'Governor' Allen of Louisiana, editor of the Mexican *Times*, a weekly sheet in the English language, price twenty-five cents a copy, supported by the Emperor.

"But there were more agreeable Southerners. On a pleasant Sunday morning I met, at a photographic gallery, General Hindman, who with a gray Major General's uniform, was being pictured with his bright little boys and his pretty daughter, who was anxious to have her doll come out well, and who was dissatisfied because its blue eyes were taken perfectly white and invisible. Pleasant memories of such faces at home awakened a certain sympathy with their father in spite of his Rebel grey. He was conversed of gardening, of fruit trees; it came out that I was a native of Massachusetts, and that the General considered the colonization of Mexico under the Emperor as impracticable, and that the Confederates had better go back to the United States.

"Still another representative man appeared. One evening in a coffee-house a party of French officers were discussing the ability to pay the passport that the United States might interfere also in the question, and that American troops might stand in front of French soldiers. Words ran high, and expressions injurious to American valor were loudly made. A gentleman who had listened so far quietly rose, advanced near to the group, and politely informed the French officers that he understood their language and had heard their remarks. 'I have fought with the Southerners and against the Northern,' said he. 'You will permit me to say that you mistake the Americans when you speak thus about them.' The French were furious. Great abuse and demands for satisfaction. The American expressed himself ready to accord the satisfaction demanded, and to meet them one by one until they were satisfied. Two duels resulted; the first Frenchman was shot, the second was wounded, and Marshal Bazaine then forbid further fighting.

"I have seen this Southerner's name as he had written it, by request, in the book of a Mexican friend, with a sentiment in good Latin following. He left Mexico quietly, and, we hope safely. For such bold assertion of American principles and courage even beneath the roofs over which floated the National stars and stripes, and beneath which sat Otterburgin league with Maximilian and Bazaine."

W. S. HUTCHINS, of St. Louis, the inventor, has laid his plans before the best aeronants in America, and all pronounce it the only success ever made in aerial navigation—in navigating the air and turning in any direction, at any height, with the pleasure of the navigator. This wonderful invention of navigating the air has been the study of the past century, and has at last been successful. The model has already been built, is twenty-eight inches in height, and works with the utmost ease, and upon mechanical and philosophical principles.

PERSONAL.

—Lord Brougham has taken a turn for the better. According to an English paper, he has not enjoyed better health during the last eighteen months. He rises every morning punctually at eight o'clock, makes a hearty breakfast at nine, drives from eleven to one, and then has his lunch. He again takes carriage exercise from two to half-past five, and at six sits down to dinner, and eats with evident relish. At eight o'clock he retires to bed, and will sleep ten hours, or even more, uninterruptedly.

—When Mlle. Lucca made her debut at St. Petersburg as Marguerite, in Gounod's "Faust," the enthusiasm she created was so great that she was called before the curtain twenty-two times.

—Judge Holmes, of the Missouri Supreme Court, who wrote a book to prove that Shakspeare was a myth, has been invited to become a professor in the Harvard Law School.

—At a meeting of the Edinburg Royal Society, on the 3d, Professor Blackie said he was not worthy the name of man who would not stand his chance of being shot for the sake of science.

—Hon. John B. French, formerly of Ohio, has been nominated as one of the candidates for Congress by the people of North Carolina. Originally an editor in Lake county, Ohio, he was elected in 1856 a member of the State Legislature. He afterward served some time in the employ of the Treasury Department at Washington, until made tax collector by Secretary Chase.

—Thad. Stevens is a native of Peacham, Vermont, which fact the friends of the President may consider as furnishing at least one reason why he has been so anxious to impeach him.

—The grand popular concerts sometimes given in Europe dwarf, by their colossal proportions, musical efforts on this continent. Hector Berlioz, the celebrated composer, whose name often appears on Philharmonic programmes, has recently conducted a series of concerts in Russia, of works of Beethoven and other masters, besides his own compositions. His concert at Moscow was attended by ten thousand persons, who crowded the riding-school in that city. Berlioz had under his direction an immense force of the best musicians.

—General D. McLeod and wife celebrated their golden wedding, in Cleveland, a few days ago. The General was born in Fort Augustus, Scotland; entered the British army in 1808; was present at the burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna; was wounded at the battles of Chrysler's Farm and Lundy Lane, in Canada; served in Picton's Division at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, receiving two severe wounds; returned to Canada and taught a classical school at Prescott, one of his pupils being the late Preston King, of New York; took part in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, on the Liberal side, and led the party who captured and burned the Canadian steamer Sir Robert Peel, at Wells's Island.

CITY MATTERS.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the proceedings of the County Convention yesterday, the vote given for Major A. M. Brown, as candidate for Congressional delegate to the Chicago Convention, is put down at 35, whereas the number of votes which he received was 80—a mistake of just fifty votes. The error was typographical.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE LIBRARY LECTURES.—The second of the course of lectures under the auspices of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League Library Association will be delivered at Quincy Hall, No. 127 Lacock street, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, March 4th, by Robert Audley Browne, of Lawrence county, formerly Chaplain of the "Roundhead" Regiment. The subject of the lecture will be, "From the Rapidan to Appomattox in 1862." The proceeds will be devoted to the increase of the Soldiers' Library.

HORSE KILLED.—An accident occurred yesterday on Federal street, Allegheny, by which one of the horses attached to car No. 38, on the Manchester Passenger Railway, was killed. It appears that the coupling of the car broke as it was descending the Federal street grade, causing the horses to frighten. One of the horses jumped to one side of the track, and just at that moment a wagon, which was attached to it, descended the street quite rapidly. Before the animals could be stopped the shaft of the wagon struck the car horse, forcing the shaft into the body of the horse some distance, killing it almost instantly.

THE SNOW STORM—TRAINS DELAYED.—The snow that has fallen within the last forty-eight hours has somewhat impeded travel on the railroads leading from the city. The trains coming West on the Pennsylvania Railroad were delayed several hours yesterday morning by a snow-drift on the track near Blairsville. The impediment has been removed and trains are running nearly on time. The trains on some of the other railways leading from the city were also somewhat delayed yesterday. The snow has also caused a slight hindrance to impeding travel on our street railways. On the Manchester Passenger Railway line one-half the cars were running, with double teams.

LABORS OF A STREET COMMISSIONER.—The question has frequently been asked, "Have we a Street Commissioner among us?" and we are gratified that we are enabled now to reply affirmatively. During the past month, John D. McFadin, Esq., Street Commissioner of the Second District, has cleared eighty-four thousand five hundred feet (or over sixteen miles of) the gutters on streets in portions of the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth wards from ice, and has carted away three hundred and thirty loads of ice from the crossings. Mr. Hunter, Commissioner from the First District, has also been industriously engaged during the same time. The appropriation for street purposes for the present year has been considerably increased, and the Commissioners appear determined to do their full duty.

A Rumpus in the County Jail.

Among the privileges granted to the prisoners in the county jail, is that of "a walk in the hall" each day. It is seldom that this privilege is abused, and good order is almost always observed by the inmates when taking their airing. Yesterday forenoon, however, about half past ten o'clock, a squad of some ten or twelve men, while out in the hall, began to act in a very disorderly manner, and continued boisterous until the Warden, Mr. White, was obliged to order them to their cells. Among the number was John McEcker, alias Ferguson, charged with having been concerned in robbing Mr. Stewart's shoe store at East Liberty. McEcker seemed to be the ringleader of the gang, and when the disorderlies were commanded to go to their cells, he answered in an insulting and defiant manner, which stimulated the rowdies, and they indulged in even more uproarious demonstrations than before. Mr. White then went up to the second tier for the purpose of forcing McEcker into his cell, when he showed fight, striking the Warden in the face. The crowd gathered around, and for a moment or two it looked as though the Warden might get into serious trouble. He succeeded, however, in getting hold of McEcker, and started down stairs with him. He was caught hold of by several of his companions, and pulled back. The Warden again got hold of him, and in the struggle which ensued he received two or three severe blows from the crowd. Deputy Warden Smith then came to the rescue, and the disorderly rascals had to haul off. McEcker was locked up, and the others soon found the way to their cells. Those who participated in the rumpus will be debarred from walking in the hall for a few days, and the principal offenders will be kept somewhat tighter and closer than usual.

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

John R. Shinn vs. A. H. Rowand. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $590, being the amount of the note, with interest.

In the case of Robert Long vs. John Brown, defendants counsel made a motion for a new trial.

District Court—Judge Williams.

The Court resumed the trial of the case of J. G. Davis vs. J. F. Sabita, on a promissory note for $190. The note was given in part payment of a lot of ground in East Liberty, but payment was withheld for the reason that the plan of lots used at the sale exhibited certain streets as running through the property which were never opened up, or which had subsequently been vacated. There were several suits brought by the plaintiff, against parties who had purchased from him, and refused to pay for the same reason, alleging that damages had been sustained in consequence of the misrepresentations in regard to the streets. One of the cases, in which judgment had been given in favor of the plaintiff, was carried by the defendant, who had the judgment was reversed and a new trial awarded. The present case went to the jury, under the charge of Judge Williams, who quoted from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case above alluded to. Jury still out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

Two or three unimportant surety cases were dis

The Daily Commercial

THE FAMOUS SHERRY WINE CASES.

More About Wines and Frauds than Ever Dreamed of.

In the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, one day last week, the famous sherry wine cases, of which so much has been said and written within the last two or three years, have been commenced. An imposing array of counsel appear on both sides. For the Government are District Attorney Courtney, Deputy District Attorney Ethan Allen, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Wm. G. Choate, Esq., and Sterne Crittenden, Esq. For the claimants are Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, Erastus C. Benedict, Sidney Webster, and James B. Craig.

After a jury had been empanneled, Mr. Ethan Allen, Deputy District Attorney, opened the case for the Government, substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—Not many miles north from the Straits of Gibraltar, on the Atlantic coast, is situated the ancient city of Cadiz, formerly the capital of Andalusia, long since passed into history and song, and now a province of the kingdom of Spain. Cadiz is the seaport of a large wine-producing district that lies immediately around it, and the fame of its traders now fills the world for the skill with which they have cultivated the grape, and for the genius with which they have defrauded the Government of the United States. Traffic in wine is as old as history itself. Sacred and profane writers alike refer to it. We read in Genesis that Noah awoke from his wines and Homer sings of it as a "pure and luscious drink fit for the palate of the gods." It was an important article of trade in a period as remote as human traditions carry us. It is now, and doubtless will continue to be so through all future time, so long as the sons of men shall retain their love for indulgence in the "cups which cheer." Sherry wine, the subject of this suit, is produced almost wholly in the Spanish territory around the city of Cadiz. It is made from the red and white grape, crushed into vats with from twenty to thirty per cent. of alcohol, and then, after periods of fermentation, it becomes fit for use. Sherry takes its name from this country, being a corruption of the word "Xeres," and is of a grade and quality nowhere else produced. It is estimated that one hundred thousand butts of wine are exported per annum from Cadiz, valued at $15,000,000. Perhaps one-third of this, at least, comes to the United States; and as the duty on wine is heavy, it would yield a large revenue to the Government if the import duties were honestly paid. The exporters of wines from Cadiz are numerous, but the agents in this country are very few in number, for reasons which will hereafter be explained. The sherry in suit is known in commerce as "brown sherry," and was known in this country about the year 1808, and from that time to this the frauds have been continued which are charged in this suit. The different grades of sherry vary in price, but "brown sherries" are the cheapest in the trade, and are as well known and defined in commerce as any article which can be named. The distinct charge here is, that Messrs. Lacave & Echecopar, a firm of Cadiz merchants, in the exportation of sherry wine, did, during 1864, 1865 and 1866, send large quantities of wine to this market which were invoiced at $16 per quarter cask as the market value in Cadiz, and paid a duty accordingly, when in fact the wines were worth $28 per quarter cask in Cadiz, and the duties should have been collected on this higher value. The importations of wine from this firm, covered by the periods named, were seized upon the charge stated, and are now in court for forfeiture or exoneration, as the facts shall justify. The counsel having stated the charge, explained the law to be considered. The burden of proof was upon the claimants to establish their innocence after the Government made out justifiable cause of seizure. This was not like a criminal charge, but a civil proceeding for the condemnation of property. The prosecution could not possibly possess a knowledge of all the facts in the control of the defense, and after the Government had made out a suspicious case which justified a seizure of the merchandise, it was the policy of the law, and the statute directed, that the defense should excuse themselves to the satisfaction of the jury. In regard to market value, I was the duty of the consignors to invoice their wines at a fair buying and selling price in the market of Cadiz. No matter whether they sold any merchandise themselves on the Cadiz market, they were still by the statute under which this information proceeded, bound to fix a valuation upon their wines which responded to sales made by other dealers in that market for the same class of wines. And if this was not done, and the neglect was intentional, the fraud was complete and a forfeiture incurred. The other statute under which the Government proceeded, required that three separate invoices should be made by the exporter and produced before the foreign consul, and, after verification by him, one to be sent to the collector of the port whence the merchandise was destined, one for filing in the consulate, and the other to be used by the exporter for entering his goods; and these invoices by law should state truly all the particulars (which included a correct valuation); and if the shipper knowingly failed in any particular, the merchandise was to be condemned. This statute was found necessary by Congress to terminate the excessive frauds which were detected in almost every department of trade.

The frauds by the wine producers of Cadiz were no new story. In 1864 they were first detected in San Francisco by the circumstance that invoices were presented which were detected as being made up in that city. Large seizures were made, and, after exhaustive trials, condemnations followed. This led the Government to further investigations, and agents were sent abroad to ferret out the question at issue between the Government and the exporters of these wines from actual inquiry. The investigation confirmed the suspicions, and it was found that the $16 "brown sherries" which were crossing to our shores, were sold in Cadiz for $28 per quarter cask for the English market. The agents of the United States, who have been so unjustly attacked by the powerful interests of these wine exporters, who have been forced to stand the combined assaults of a consolidated trade in one of the principal staples of the Spanish kingdom, who have both at home and abroad been made to feel that a faithful discharge of their duties was no exemption from the attacks of the confederated schemer whose frauds they had unmasked, and whose nefarious profits they had terminated, still did no more nor less than they were commissioned to do, when on the Continent of Europe, they did that which exposed them and their swindles to the world. These Government agents, acting by the authority of their own nation, in pursuing justice and detecting guilt, are, for their successful efforts, for their zeal and fidelity to the trust reposed in them, entitled to that commendation which good faith and honesty ever give for the defeat of treachery and falsehood. The investigations made abroad by the representatives of the United States led to the seizure of the books and papers of the agents of these foreign houses here, and this correspondence when once in the possession of the authorities also established the fact that these wines were greatly undervalued. The agents here were nothing more than members of the foreign house who received the orders here so as to avoid making sales in the foreign market. A buyer in New York, if he applies to Lacave & Echecopar, was told he must buy only through the New York agent. The object of this was to transfer the market value from Cadiz to New York, so that in case of difficulty it might be urged that the prices paid were for the New York market, and not for Cadiz. It may be said that no wine exporter is so shrewd but he ends in a court of justice. It is discovered that all the orders given to the agent here were subject to ratification in Cadiz, and the price actually paid in all instances for this wine landed in New York, duty paid, netted the exporters, exclusive of charges and duties, $28 in Cadiz, instead of $16 as charged in their invoice. This then is only nominally market value in New York; it is in reality the market price at Cadiz. Again, it was discovered that all these wines were insured at the risk and expense of the exporters at the rate of $28 per quarter cask, while invoiced at $16, a circumstance of itself conclusive of their guilt. Other facts were in possession of the Government, though the jury might say that enough had been suggested already, but all the facts would be laid before them, to secure a condemnation, for the prosecution was resolved not only to scotch this snake, but kill it. The accounts current taken from the agents here, show that $28 was the price remitted to Cadiz for all these shipments, while the very shipments were invoiced at $16, and duty paid on this amount. A few instances are found where wine of highest grade, special importations, worth from $60 to $70 per quarter cask in Cadiz, were invoiced at $16 per quarter cask, the stereotype for all the rest.

This seems to have been the price fixed, and whether the article was good or bad, it all came at the same figure. These facts would demonstrate to a certainty that the prosecution was right in these charges. But experts would take the stand, who would inform the jury that they had purchased wines of this class and quality in Cadiz, for the London market, and had paid $28 per quarter cask, thus positively fixing a market value. It was for the jury to say whether their positive statements as to their own dealings in these wines should be deemed conclusive evidence of guilt. It was the duty for the jury to vindicate the Government, to vindicate the acts of its agents who had been laboring for the detection of fraud, and, finally, to vindicate the honest dealer, by a verdict which should punish evil-doers. The total valuation of the wine in this suit was almost $90,000, on which $21,000 was paid in duties, instead of almost $50,000 duties, in gold, as the prosecution contended should have been paid. Many other suits, involving the same questions, and of large amounts, were awaiting the result of this one. In accordance with their oaths, the jury returned a verdict without fear, favor or affection, if they should weigh the facts as they should be presented and interpret them by the law as the Court would it, the prosecution was satisfied that when they retired to their jury room it must as surely follow as the night the day that their judgment would be for condemnation.

A London letter relates the following incident. When I was in Berlin, in 1859, an American acquaintance of mine was pursuing his studies at the University there. I visited him one day, and found upon the wall of his study a curious caricature, entitled "The Prussian Navy." The picture simply represented two very questionable crafts floating languidly on the surface of a jug of German beer. He kept it there, he told me, for the benefit of his German fellow students, and assured me that the fact thus indicated was so palpable that none took offense at it. But nine years have not yet passed and that caricature no longer tells the truth. The Prussians have to-day a navy with which the British fleet would stand no sort of chance, and, curiously enough, there is now building in a London dock-yard, for the Prussian Government, what will probably prove the most formidable war vessel afloat.

Fires---Their Causes---Cost of Extinction.

A recent number of the Paris *Moniteur* contains some interesting statistics relative to fires and the cost of their extinction in different countries. According to the *Moniteur* fires cost less to extinguish in France than in either England or America.

Commencing with London, it appears that in that city the putting out of each fire costs on an average $93, being more than the cost in Paris or any other cities in France. In 1840 there were 681 fires in London, that is, one fire for every 2,800 inhabitants, or rather one for every 370 houses. In the year 1866 there were 1,388 fires in London. It is true, on the one hand, that that city has grown considerably, but, on the other, they now keep an account of very small fires. The great fires are not more now than in the proportion of 25 per cent. of the total number.

In America the expense of extinguishing fires is very much greater than in England. Thus, each fire costs at Brooklyn, $175; at Baltimore, $450; at Boston, $800; at New Orleans, $880. The expense at New York is not stated, the figures of cost not being at hand; but it is taken for granted that it must at least be as great as Brooklyn.

The cause of fires are also indicated by the *Moniteur* as follows: Eleven per cent. from candles and lamps; ten per cent. from curtains; eight per cent. from gas; nearly eight per cent. from chimneys; four and a half per cent. from tobacco pipes; one and a half per cent. from children; one and a half per cent. from lucifer matches; one and a half per cent. from cigars; one and a half per cent. from stoves; one per cent. from spontaneous combustion; fifteen and a half per cent. from various other known causes, and thirty-three per cent. from unknown causes. With regard to these latter it is impossible to say whether they are accidental or not. The Insurance Companies of London pretend, right or wrong, that at least one-third of the fires are the result of incendiarism, and they even go so far as to suspect the Fire Brigade. In London, they affirm, and the *Times* echoes the complaint, that the employees of the Brigade not only commit serious depredations and then set fire to the places where they have been committed in order to conceal their robberies, but even that there are organized bands of incendiaries who live by their criminal industry. This is not, however, the opinion of the Magistrates of London, who think that in the majority of cases the fires of the metropolis—which, by the way, are now decreasing—are owing to imprudence and accident, and that it is self interest which induces the English Assurance Societies in numerous instances, to protest against the payment of claims.

Religious Matters in Italy, Germany and Austria.

The Protestant population in Italy now amounts to thirty-three thousand. They have been increasing very rapidly of late.

The organization of synods, which is progressing rapidly among the Lutheran Churches in Germany, is to be introduced in Saxony. A project to this end has been presented by the government and adopted without any important modifications by the legislative bodies.

The observance of the Lord's Day is making considerable headway in Germany, especially since the accession to Prussia of the new provinces. The employees of the Postoffice Department, all over the Northern Confederation, enjoy their Sabbath's rest, and the Germans are more and more disposed to adopt this time-honored and divinely recommended custom.

The exact number of Protestants in Austria is not given in official statistics; but I am informed that there are at present three hundred thousand Protestants inhabiting the German and Slavian provinces of the Austrian Empire. Of that number, two hundred thousand belong to the confession of Augsburg, and one hundred thousand to the Helvetic confession. There are in all one hundred and eighty parishes under the spiritual care of one hundred and eighty-nine pastors.

The St. Bernard Dog.

The origin of the St. Bernard dog is the object of considerable discussion. It is stated, on the authority of a Swiss gentleman, that the original breed came from a mixture of the Pyrenean sheep dog and the mastiff. The former has wooly hair, and the latter a stiff, shining coat; and the early generations of the St. Bernard had a wooly coat under a smooth one of hair. "As regards faithfulness and courage," writes a correspondent of the London *Field*, "no better strain could be used to obtain these qualities especially for the Pyrenean sheep dog, as one can well test by going near a flock in those mountains; although you may not see the shadow of a man, you will be sure to see that of his dog running towards you like a white and black or tawny bear, with a thick bushy tail." The great strength of the St. Bernard dog can be traced to the mastiff, a dog of great courage and size. In the reign of James I, three mastiffs were matched against a powerful lion, and so stubborn and furious was the assault of the dogs, the king of beasts was compelled to seek safety in flight. The heroism of the St. Bernard dog is known to every school boy and school girl. We intend to attempt to rescue an animal in childhood, when we read the story of his services to weary travelers lost in the Alpine snows, and that admiration has not been lessened by the cooler judgment of mature years."

A new organization is "the St. Louis Importing and Breeding Association," whose objects is to improve breeds of all kinds of stock. Its plan involves the purchase of some hundreds of acres of land, which will be stocked with the finest animals that can be purchased in the country, Canada or England. The capital stock of the Association is fixed at $750,000. There is no good reason why such investments should not prove remunerative to stockholders. They certainly will prove a public benefit. Such has been the effect of importations made by a similar association in Illinois some years since.

THE following is an extract from a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 11th January: "We are in the midst of horrors. Death all around us. In thirty-nine days the mortality has been 3,108, mostly from cholera. At least 60,000 out of a population of 200,000, have fled the city, so you may judge of the proportionate mortality. The disease has spread over the whole country; not a village has escaped; and it is now more fatal in the country than here. Business is completely at a stand still; neither buyers nor sellers caring to make transactions."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—A certain cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Flatulency Heartburn, Spasms, &c., and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Inflammation of the Kidneys and Urino-Genital Organs.—In all internal inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., caused by gravel or other local irritation these medicines will effect a speedy and radical cure. Out of five hundred cases of persons afflicted with gravel and pronounced by eminent members of the faculty as "incurable," all who took these remedies recovered but one, and he, disparing of success, discontinued them after one weeks' use. Sold by all Druggists.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kid,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect fit and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material selected and furnished by us, and are

REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.

The assortment includes

BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS AND OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.

SIZES, 5¾ TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

Dr. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,

Cure Diseases of the Kidneys.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Cure Diseases of the Bladder.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Cure Gravel.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are the Great Diuretic of the Age.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Never Fail to Cure.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are indorsed by all who have tried them.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are Daily increasing in Popularity.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are Sugar-coated and Easy to Take.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are sold by Druggists generally,

AT 50 CENTS PER BOX.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING, 5000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 400 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Produce in store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,

No. 183 Liberty street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

A BANK OF

Discount and Deposit,

No. 67 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

JOSEPH MYERS, President.
W. A. REED, Cashier.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Assis't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH MYERS, J. STUCEBATH,
ROBERT DALZELL, JOS. LAUFNER,
W. M. HERRON, J. H. ELTON,
JOS. McNAUGHER, JAMES A. SHOLES,
JAMES McCREERY.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier,

Capital, . $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States on most Favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Bonds.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Correspondence Solicited.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN DUNLAP, A. BRADLEY,
R. H. REA, W. VANKIRK,
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DANIEL M. KEIL, WM. McCREERY,
JOHN C. RISHER, J. V. McDONALD,
JOHN F. DRAVO.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS

BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUND AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa o UNITED STATES SECURITIES, col

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale o GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1856.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
CASH.....175,026.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell, | Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt, | William Bell,
A. M. Berry, | Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell, | William Means,
James Woodburn, | R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Robison, | John B. Caldwell,
R. H. Palmer, | D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCreery.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLARK, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damages in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Rivers, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley, | John Shipton,
James Park, Jr., | James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston, | S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones, | J. Gaskell,
Samuel Rea, | John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhoades, | George Bingham,
Martin Flynn, | Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier,

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, | Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt, | Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John S. Fa ke, | Wm. Eaton,
Frank S. Bissell, | Jac. D. Verner,
J. F. Shepherd, | Thomas Hogan,
Capt. James Miller, | Chas. Arbuckle,
Wm. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEILL, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick, | Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley, | Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer, | David W. Lusk,
Wm. Morrison, | John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke, | D. Rimsey,
William S. Evans, | Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

GROCERIES, &c.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

NO. 1 LARGE MACKEREL,

Very fine, put up in kitts for family use. No. 1 Large Mackerel for sale at retail. Also, New Cod Fish, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & MCCLURE,

346 Liberty street.

LAKE SUPERIOR WHITE FISH.

300 half bbls. White Fish;
800 half bbls. Lake Herring;
200 bbls Extra No 1 Salt, full weight;
50 bbls Golden Drips, very fine,

In store and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR,

Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

GROCERIES

JAPAN TEA.
YOUNG HYSON TEA.
OOLONG TEA.
GUNPOWDER TEA.
IMPERIAL TEA.

100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
200 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses;
15 bbls Pyramid & Gimble's Cream extra Lard Oil
150 bbls common and choice Syrups;
25 bbls Golden Drips;
200 bbls Refined Sugar;
100 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED,

Always on hand and for sale by

WM. MILLER,

(Late Miller & Ricketson), Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BUTTER.

10 CHEESE BOXES

PRIME ROLL BUTTER,

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

360 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses.

329 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
67 bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice;
178 half bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice,

To arrive by the following Steamers:

Yorktown, R. R. Hudson, Sherman, Westmoreland, Argosy, Mary Davage, Swallow,

Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort,

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 95 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

STAMPS, BRANDS AND STENCILS—I am prepared at all times to fill orders for Steel St mps, Branding Irons, for marking patterns, and all farm implements. Also, Stencils for marking barrels, boxes and small packages. I can manufacture small Stencils for marking clothing and any fancy goods.

JAMES BOWN,

139 Wood street.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS IN OUR LINE,

IN THE CITY.

NOTIONS,

A COMPLETE LINE.

NAIL HEADS,
SHOE LACES,
BUTTONS, in every variety,
SKIRT BRAID,
ALPACA BRAID,
CLOCHET AND STAR BRAID,

RIBBONS, all shades,
MILLINERY EDGINGS,
MILLINERY LACES,
CLOSAKES,
VELVET RIBBONS,
RUCHES,
FRAMES.

Foreign and Domestic Hosiery,

KID GLOVES, ALEXANDRE'S, ALLEMANDE AND DUCHESS GLOVES, all styles and qualities.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
FREE "BOSTON" SKIRT,
FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
PRINTED SKIRTS,
"RESTORE" APRON,
BAD LE FAVORS,
PERFECT CORSET,

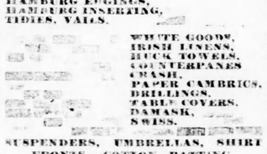
FRINGES,
GIMPS,
BEADS,
BUTTONS,
BRAIDS,
HEAD TRIMMINGS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
ORNAMENTS,
CORDS AND TASSELS.

Ladies' and Gents Furnishing Goods

HANDKERCHIEFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hemmed, Hemstitched, Tucked, Embroidered, Plain and Lace.

EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACES,
IMITATION LACES,
FLOUNCINGS,
FRILLINGS,
RUFFLINGS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
HAMBURG INSERTING,
LIDDIES, VAILS.



WHITE GOODS,
IRISH LINENS,
BUCK TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES
WASHES,
PAPER CAMBRICS,
DRILLINGS,
TABLE COVERS,
DAMASKS,
SWISS.

SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, SHIRT FRONTS, COTTON BATTING, WADDING, BLIND TRIMMINGS.

AGENTS FOR

BISMARK, METROPOLITAN AND KEYSTONE PAPER COLLAR CO'S.

ALL STYLES

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Prices Low as the Lowest.

77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. BRILL & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a large and complete stock of Nothing but Drugs, Physicians and Country Dealers. Prescriptions and Recipes filled with the utmost care. Sole Agents for the Shakers' Garden Seeds of which we have a full assortment; and for J. Schoonmaker & Sons' strictly Pure White Lead, Zinc Paints, Colors, Putty, &c., which we can offer in any quantity at Manufacturers' prices. No. 77 FIFTH STREET, third door below Fort Wayne and opposite Western Pennsylvania Depot. ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS FOR J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS'

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC PAINTS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books, also Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1815.)

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL,

Best Refined TOOL STEEL

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel, Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc., Oil Drill Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. ROSS and FIRST STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Spring, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Moulds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

63 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactures in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 140 and 142 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Superintendent of Markets for LAYING FLAGSTONE FLOOR in the Western Market House. Also, for Whitewashing the First and Second Stories of the Western Market House and Coloring the Walls in City Hall. Proposals for the same will be received until MARCH 10TH. For further information inquire of SAMUEL KILGORE, Superintendent of Markets.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Uniontown, Pa., at the office of the Secretary, on Gallatin Street, (E. Spring Co.) until 12 o'clock M., of MARCH 12TH, 1868, for the erection of a SCHOOL HOUSE, 65x35 feet, and three stories high, for the accommodation of the Public Schools of said Borough. Plans and Specifications of the building can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. By Order of the Board,

D. KAINE, President.

J. H. SPRINGER, Secretary.
February 24th, 1868. col

FRUIT AND

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 113 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c., Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality. Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the amount of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

With pleasure I respectfully call the attention of my customers to my present very large and carefully selected Stock.

PRICES AS LOW

AS THEY WERE A MONTH AGO.

AT 10 CENTS.

GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

2 cases 7/8 WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

2 cases BEST PRINTS.

AT 31 CENTS.

ALL WOOL DELAINS.

IN ALL COLORS. A GREAT BARGAIN.

SPRING POPLINS.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
TABLE LINEN.
TABLE DIAPER
TOWELS, TOWELING, &c.

Will open a great many GOODS during the week; the specialties will be announced as they are opened at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.

M'ELROY, DICKSON, & CO.,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

NO. 51 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING,
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS'

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

OD STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO'S,

No. 635 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

JUST IMPORTED.

And especially adapted to this Market.

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS. ENGLISH BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; INGRAINS AND HEMPS. THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

Common Carpets,

25 CENTS A YARD.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST

TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OR

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1830; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1ST OF JULY, 1868,

FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR GENERAL,

W. H. KEMBLE,

STATE TREASURER,

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

MESSINA

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

600 boxes prime Messina Oranges;
200 boxes prime Messina Lemons,

BEST OF THE SEASON,

TO ARRIVE EARLY IN THE WEEK, AND FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROTHERS,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

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BRIDGE IRON;
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BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
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RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEEL

The Daily Commercial

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important New Projects---Progress of Uncompleted Roads---Consolidations, Etc.

—The right of way on the survey of the Allegheny Valley Railroad is about being solicited both above and below Brookville, Jefferson county, Captain R. R. Means and others being appointed commissioners for the purpose.

—The corporators in the Lancaster and Delaware Railroad Company, on behalf of Lancaster county are: David Bair, George M. Steinman, Diller Martin, E. D. White, George D. Sprecher and E. Stauffer. The other corporators are from Chester, Montgomery and Bucks counties. The capital stock of the new railroad is fixed at $1,000,000.

—It is proposed to build a branch road from Nobleville, at North Bend, Chester county, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to Quarryville, Eden township. The length of this railroad will be ten miles, and only $12,000 more is wanted to commence work upon the road. The iron manufacturers at Phœnixville get large quantities of iron ore from along the route of the proposed road; this ore is now obtained by a circuitous and tedious method, which the construction of the new road will at once obviate. A railroad is also necessary for the accommodation of the trade and travel of the highly populous district, between Quarryville and Nobleville.

—At a late meeting of the stockholders of the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad, the following officers were elected: President—Col. Curtis, Erie. Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. McPherson, Warren. Directors—J. Condit Smith, New York; Wm. M. Lester, Fredonia; S. M. Newton, Dunkirk; J. W. Embody, Manch Chunk; Isaac Alden, Warren; F. A. Phillips, Corry; Col. Curtis, Erie. The construction of this road is fixed beyond contingency. All the stock required to build it is taken, the contracts have been let and the work has been commenced on the north end.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway was held in Baltimore on Friday. The report of the operations of the road for the past year shows the Company to be in an excellent financial condition, and as to business, already prosperous, largely increasing. The gross receipts for the year were $3,690,868 16, and its net receipts were $1,212,-788 71. The coal trade of the road amounted to 453,919 tons against 305,189 tons in the preceding year, showing an increase of 150,730 tons. The increase in the miscellaneous tonnage of the road was 147,614 tons. The Board of Directors were elected by the stockholders, and J. D. Cameron, Esq., was re-elected President.

—The project for building the new road connecting Akron, on the Atlantic and Great Western, with the Michigan Southern road, has been decided upon in good faith, and steps have been taken for pushing the work through with all expedition; it is not certain, however, that it will be found necessary for the Erie Company to guarantee the bonds of the road, an offer having been made to contract for the road without any such guarantee. There has been no new issue of stock upon the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, as reported in some quarters: the Company having no authorization for any such issue. No; has there been, thus far, any conversion of the bonds of the leased roads into the common stock of Erie, although the Company has the power to issue stock in exchange for such bonds, the holders consenting.

—A citizen of Somerset, Ohio, writes to the Sandusky *Register*, in relation to the Straitsville road, as follows: The railroad feeling is reviving in Perry county. The stock hitherto subscribed conditionally is being rapidly changed to unconditional. New stock is being subscribed, railroad ties are received in payment of stock, a general enthusiasm begins to pervade the rural districts, and everything speaks favorably for the road's success.

—The corporators of the Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon and Indianapolis Railroad met in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Saturday, 22d ult., to consider the matters connected with this enterprise. Several questions of interest were debated at length. John Cooper, Esq., gave the result of his consultation at Columbus with the capitalists from Coshocton, Delaware and Bellefontaine. It is fully understood that the old track through Knox county to Delaware, also the work on the road from Bellefontaine to Marysville, will be donated by the new company. There is a general feeling of interest in the work. John Cooper, Walter H. Smith and L. Harper were appointed a business committee to open books and put the works of organization in operation.

—Messrs. N. Tucker, Henry Banta, James C. Carta, David Hartzog, David Carlo, B. C. Farnrat, Charles M. Hughes, O. E. Griffith, James M. Robb, and John Keith, have organized a railroad company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Lima in a westerly direction to the Ohio State line, at a point west of the town of Wilshire, in Van Wert county, and passing through the counties of Allen and Logan. It is to be known as the Lima and Logansport Railroad Company. The capital stock is $500,000.

—Messrs. George W. Davis, Joseph K. Secor, Chas. A. King, Matthew Brown and John R. Osborn, of Toledo, and George T. Perkins and David L. King, of Akron, have organized a company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, to the city of Akron, Summit county, said road to pass through the counties of Lucas, Wood, Sandusky, Seneca, Huron, Lorain, Medina and Summitt. The capital stock of said company is $2,000,000, divided in shares of $50 each, and the company is to be known as the "Toledo, Akron and Atlantic Railroad Company."

—Another railroad company filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Ohio on Friday. It was organized for the purpose of constructing a road to be known as the Atlantic and Toledo Railroad, from Toledo to West Salem, in Wayne county. Said road is to pass through the counties of Lucas, Ottowa, Sandusky, Huron, Ashland, Medina and Wayne. The capital stock is $2,000,000, divided into shares of $50 each. The corporators are Messrs. George W. Davis, Matthew Brown, Charles A. King, J. K. Secor and John R. Osborn.

Romance and Somnambulism.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

We have narrowly escaped the sad duty of reciting a chapter of horrors; but by the merest accident, that which would have been a mournful tragedy, had it been committed, has, by its failure, become the subject of humorous recital. Not a hundred miles from the aristocratic precincts of Lucas Place, resides a moderately wealthy gentleman, a general agent for two or more insurance companies. Mr. L.—is the father of two daughters, aged respectively fifteen and seventeen. Miss M——, the eldest, had just completed her education in a first-class seminary, and returned home only a few days since. Being a young lady of brilliant imagination, she has existed for some time rather in the ideal world than the real. Romances and novels have been her only intellectual food, and her entire time has been occupied in their perusal. In addition to this, she contracted, while at school, one of those romantic attachments for a young gentleman, which had not a particle of sense for its components. On the pretence of seeing his sister he cultivated the society of Miss M——, and won at least her admiration, if not her heart. It would appear, however, that he regarded the whole affair in the light of a flirtation, though she, on the night, was, or thought she was, desperately in earnest. The young man permitted the acquaintanceship to terminate after she left school, and she, since her return home, has fancied herself a forlorn and forsaken maiden.

This, in connection with her romantic nature, combined with her passion for novel reading, has induced a very unhealthy state of mind. For some time after her return home, the inmates of the dwelling have been surprised each morning to behold traces around the house of what they supposed to be nocturnal visitors. Furniture has been misplaced; doors have been left open and shut; articles of wearing apparel have greeted the eyes of the family each morning. Yet nothing has been stolen, and the cause or reason of this general disturbance has until lately remained mystery. A watch was kept, and one of the servants detailed to remain up all night. One night this week the sentry of the household, while sitting in the dining-room, was surprised to hear footsteps in the hall. Thinking his vigilance was on the point of being rewarded, he concealed himself and prepared to watch the course of events. Presently the door of the dining-room was opened, and Miss M. attired only in her night apparel, entered the room. The hair hung loose about her shoulders, and her every motion convinced the servant that she was under the influence of some extraordinary spell. She proceeded to a side-board and took from it an ordinary table knife. With it she returned as she unconsciously followed by the servant, who saw by this time she was in a somnambulistic condition.

Walking quietly and naturally up stairs, she entered the sleeping apartment of her sister, who was at rest in slumber. Approaching the bedside, she looked at the sleeper's form, and, lifting the knife, was about to strike a blow, when the servant stepped forward and arrested her arm. With great presence of mind he led her to the washstand and dashed a pitcher of water into her face. This awoke her, and the noise having also awakened her sister, the servant, carrying the knife with him withdrew. It appeared to the lady's mind has not been in good condition for some time past, indicated by her novel reading and her unrequited affection. These causes have acted so powerfully as to bring on this habit of walking in her sleep, and it is probable that on the day previous to the night in question she had been reading something of a revengeful or vindictive nature, and this dwelling in her mind, caused her to attempt the life of her sister. The latter had a narrow escape, and since the event her elder sister has been placed under medical treatment, and is hoped, will be cured of her night walking and murderous proclivities.

Juneau and adjoining counties of Wisconsin, raised $5,000,000 worth of hops the past year. As high as $5,000 to $6,000 were realized from five or six acres of ground, and a great excitement has sprung up in favor of their cultivation in that section. It is estimated that 15,000 acres to be planted this year will require fifty thousand people to pick them. It is said that the Wisconsin hops are superior to the imported Bavarian.

The following snake story from Cassell's Magazine is actually enough to make one's *chignon* stand on end:

"In speaking of snakes, I am reminded of an anecdote I once heard of the wife of an Indian railway official, who was trimming with a large knife some plants which formed a border to a flower bed. She was cutting the tops off, and while so engaged she was scared by seeing the coils of one of the most deadly serpents of the country amongst the leaves. With a loud shriek she dropped the knife amid the plants, and a man employed in the garden ran to her assistance. On hearing the cause of her alarm, he sought to kill the snake with his hoe; the creature was plainly to be seen writhing about, but although struck, it made no effort to escape, or turn on its assailant. At last it lay motionless, and the gardener ventured to pick it up, when he found it was headless. To the horror of the lady, the head was discovered among the leaves which she had thrown down on seeing the snake; she had grasped it unconsciously among the tops of the plants, and with her garden knife had severed it from the body. The bite of that species of snake was usually fatal in six hours."

CITY MATTERS.

PROTECTIVE UNION.—The journeymen painters of this city will meet this evening for the purpose of forming a Protective Union.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM CONVENTION.—The National Petroleum Convention will meet today at twelve o'clock, noon, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street.

SERIOUS FALL.—Mr. Thomas McCaw, an old citizen of Pine township, slipped on the ice on Friday last, and fell with such force as to fracture his thigh bone. Dr. Hamilton, of this city, was called to attend the injured man, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

ALLEGHENY POSTAL DELIVERY.—The following is the report of the carriers of the Allegheny City Postoffice for the month of February, 1868: Delivered—letters, 26,945; drop letters, 2,786; papers, 14,444. Collected—letters, 8,967; drop letters, 1,745; papers, 180.

TAKEN TO FRANKLIN.—James A. Trainor, who escaped from the Deputy Sheriff of Venango county while on his way to the jail at Franklin, and who was subsequently arrested in this city, was taken back to Franklin yesterday by Sheriff Gray.

A POPULAR LECTURE.—Rev. Charles A. Dickey, pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, delivered a lecture in Wheeling on Thursday evening, on the subject "Home and Abroad," which highly delighted a large and fashionable audience. So well pleased were all who heard it, that a very pressing invitation has been extended to Mr. Dickey to repeat it at an early day.

ALLEGHENY FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The election of a Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Fire Department, which position was created by the ordinance organizing the department, will take place at the next meeting of the Councils of that city. There are a number of aspirants for the position, among whom are James E. Crow, of the Friendship, John Holmes, of the Columbia, G. H. Bonaffon, of the Hope, and Adam Grissell, of the Ellsworth Hose Company.

FIRE IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the shop of Messrs. Joseph Dyson & Co., machinists and blacksmiths, located nearly opposite the Allegheny Valley Railroad shops, in Lawrenceville. When the fire was discovered the flames had gained considerable headway, and the building was destroyed before any vigorous efforts could be made to extinguish them. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—The Police Committee of the City Councils have appointed Daniel McMullen, late Lieutenant of the night watch, on special duty at the Mayor's office, subject to the order of Mayor Blackmore. Mr. McMullen is still somewhat disabled from the paralysis resulting from the outrageous assault committed on him by rowdies in the Fifth ward, last summer. He is not able for active duty, but will, no doubt, perform the duty assigned to him faithfully and well.

DU CHAILLU.—Our readers will bear in mind that Paul Du Chaillu, the distinguished African explorer and gorilla hunter, will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 10th inst., under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. The lecture committee have been at unusual expense in making an engagement with Mr. Du Chaillu, and as there is a very general desire to hear the distinguished man, seats will be reserved for that evening only. The time and place for securing seats will be duly announced.

POCKET PICKED.—A poor woman, residing in the Sixth ward, had her pocket picked yesterday on Wylie street, between Federal and Congress streets. She had just received eighteen dollars, the hard earnings of her sons, which, together with a small amount of change, she placed in her pocket. Upon entering a store to make some trifling purchases, she discovered that she had been robbed of her pocket book, between the points mentioned. The police were notified, but no clue could be obtained to the thief.

POLICE STATION IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—A police station was established yesterday in Lawrenceville, and four officers have been detailed there for duty. It is the intention of the Police Committee and Mayor to detail officers for all the new districts of the city as soon as possible. The subject of establishing station houses at two or three different points in the city, is also being considered. If agreed upon, the stations will have communication with the Mayor's office by means of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.

THE WEATHER.—During the last forty-eight hours quite a change in the weather has taken place, and the prophecy of the ground hog is being fulfilled. The rain of Sunday was succeeded by a heavy fall of snow on Monday, when severe cold weather set in, which is still in continuance. Yesterday was considered by many the coldest day of the season, the thermometer, at eight o'clock in the morning, standing five degrees below zero. Present appearances do not indicate moderation in the weather soon.

FIRE ON FOURTH STREET THIS MORNING.—The alarm of fire this morning about one o'clock from Box 55 was occasioned by the burning of the carpenter shop of V. G. Elliott, located on Fourth street, two doors above Grant. The building was a one story brick, and contained a quantity of planed lumber and small chests of tools, all of which were consumed. The loss will probably reach one thousand dollars. As to the origin of the fire there is a difference of opinion, some holding that it occurred accidentally, from the stove in the shop, while a majority favor the assumption that it was the work of an incendiary.

The Rink.

Yesterday afternoon the Rink was thrown open free to the inmates of the Orphan Asylum, and we venture to say Callie Curtis has seldom had a more delighted audience than the two hundred orphans to whom his feats in skating were so novel and so wonderful. After the exhibition, hurdle races and games ensued, and when the children left their bright faces showed the pleasure they had derived from their visit to the Rink. In the evening Mr. Hervey, on behalf of some of the patrons of the Rink who had not an opportunity to contribute towards the gold watch presented to Callie Curtis three weeks ago, presented Mr. Curtis with an elegant diamond breastpin. Callie responded in a neat little speech, and said that this second magnificent present took him completely by surprise. He said he never should forget the kindness shown him in the Keystone Rink, as the only method in his power of showing his appreciation of it, he should remain a couple of days longer and endeavor to contribute to the amusement of the patrons of the Rink. As will be seen by advertisement, a grand tournament by knights in armor, winding up with crowning the Queen of Beauty, will take place to-morrow night, and as such a spectacle has never been witnessed here, we predict a crowded house. We think the victorious knight in the lists will have a difficult task to select the Queen of Beauty from among the hundreds of fair ladies of the Iron city who will be at the Rink.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, March 24, 1868:

Alex. Hilands to Robert Dalzell, December 3, 1867, lot in Ohio township, containing 8 acres and 98 perches..... $ 9,375

Sheriff's Deed—Sheriff to Jacob Bradwick, Jr., September 25, 1865, lot in Mount Washington, 44 by 114 feet.....

Isaac Hilands to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bailey, December 30, 1867, part of lot No. 1 in the Hazeldell estate, Ohio township, containing 1 acre.....

Alex. Hilands to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bailey, December 30, 1867, part of lot No. 1 in Ohio township.....

Sheriff's Deed—Sheriff to Jacob Beckert, November 2, 1867, lot No. 3 in John C. Fulmer's plan, Reserve township, containing 3 acres and 80 perches.....

Harry Hargbick to John Labletierie, Feb. 29, 1868, two lots in Lower St. Clair township, 16 by 160 feet, on Catawba street.....

Anthony Rich to Felix Mann, October 10, 1866, lot in New Troy, Reserve township, on Chestnut street, 67 by 100 feet.....

James McDonald to Robert Campbell, Jr., 1865, interest in a lot in South Pittsburgh, on Bingham street, 24 by 80 feet.....

Mark Fagan and John and Cynthia Blank, Feb. 4, 1868, lot in Wilkins township, in plan of lots, comprising one acre.....

John Imer to Nosler Dale, February 15, 1868, 2 lots on Hill street, Lower St. Clair township, 50 by 120 feet.....

Sheriff's Deed—to trustees of Scott Lodge, No. 586, I. O. O. F., December 26, 1867, lot in Watertown, Richland township, containing 16 16 perches, fronting on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.....

John H. Stewart, Sheriff, to A. H. Miller, February 24, 1868, interest in lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in John's plan, Sixth ward, fronting on Vine street; also, lot in Peebles township, also, lots Nos. 153, 154, 155 and 156, in Hyde's plan; also, lot on Beech alley, Eighth ward, 27 by 124 feet.....

Robert Robinson, Executor, to James M. McKee, February 5, 1868, lot on Vine street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 24 by 124 feet.....

Alex. Patterson, Executor of Ambrum Patterson to John M. McIlvoy, February 29, 1868, lot 24 feet on Sheffield street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, by 124 feet.....

Robert Johnston to Mathias Ochner, March 2, 1868, two lots in Liberty township, No. 1, 102 inches and 105 inches on Butler street, by 125 feet on Cedar street.....

M. B. Brown to board township school directors, June 29, 1867, 3 lots in Mansfield, No. 102, lot No. 104, in Brown's plan on Jane street, 100 by 150 feet.....

Michael Shoop to trustees of M. E. Church, Springdale, January 25, 1868, lot in Springdale, East Deer township, 80 by 150 feet.....

Sheriff's Deed to Joseph H. Veach, September 7, 1867, lot in East Birmingham, on Clifton street, 30 by 80 feet, and 3 lots.....

Sheriff's Deed to Joseph H. Zinkand, December 7, 1867, 3 acres 3 roods 30 perches.....

$ 2,925

500

50

2,975

3,400

2,225

1,200

100

600

975

150

200

6,620

1,290

1

600

$ 530

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Control---Reports of the Local Boards---Election of a Receiver of School Taxes---Vacation of Schools Ordered---Standing Committees Appointed, etc.

The Board of Control of the Allegheny City Public Schools held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the Common Council chamber, in City Hall. The President, Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., presided. The meeting was called to order by the President at half-past seven o'clock, after which Rev. Wm. King opened with prayer. The Secretary called over the roll: Members present: Messrs. Barr, Brown, John K., Boyle, Barker, Beckert, Borland, Chadwick, Crowther, Dunlap, Eaton, Francis, Groward, Kolloch, Kimball, King, Lea, Lockart, Mussler, Pitcairn, Parke, Richey, Tremble, Walton, Young, Alex., and President Clark. Members absent: Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, John Jr., Brahm, Forrester, Hillerich, Ingham, Loomis, McCance, McClinton,, Reineman, Swift, Shea, Thorn, Torrence, White and Young, Robert.

REPORTS OF VISITING COMMITTEES.

Reports of the Visiting Committees of the local boards were read, showing all the schools to be in a flourishing condition. In the First ward the whole number of scholars enrolled is 725, with an average attendance of 598. The night schools were also represented to be working well. In the Sixth ward there were 102 scholars enrolled in the night school, with an average attendance of 85.

THE SEVENTH WARD BOARD.

The Secretary read a communication from the School Board in the Seventh ward, or Reserve district, stating the reason for not coming into the Board of Control to be that the Collector of School Taxes in that district was accountable only to the Seventh ward board. They propose to come in at the beginning of the coming school year and ask for instructions from the Board of Control relative to organizing. The communication was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

THE COLORED SCHOOL.

The report of the Committee on Colored School was read, showing the school to be in a flourishing condition. The whole number of pupils enrolled in the school is 194, with an average attendance of 130. The report was received and filed.

A CLAIM.

A communication was read from Miss Davidson, formerly a teacher in the Manchester schools, relative to a claim for salary. Miss D., it appears, was Principal of the Manchester schools at the time the borough was consolidated with the city, and was teaching under a contract with the Manchester Board of Directors. Previous to taking Manchester into the city, the Board of Control of Allegheny raised the salaries of teachers, and as Miss. Davidson's term did not expire for one month after the consolidation, she claims the difference between the amount paid her by the Manchester Board and that paid to teachers of the same grade in the other wards of Allegheny, which is about $40. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

BONDS APPROVED.

The Secretary submitted the bonds of John Ramsey, Robert Dilworth, James Graham and Isaac Stewart, collectors of school tax. The bonds were approved and ordered to be filed.

NOTICES TO BE PRINTED.

Mr. Rea stated that he had been informed by several of the principals that they were in want of blank notices of attendance, and moved that the Board order seven thousand printed, one thousand for each ward.

Mr. Francis moved to amend by including seven thousand notices for blanks in the order. The motion as amended was adopted.

RECEIVER OF SCHOOL TAXES.

Mr. Francis stated that the law required the Board, at the time of its organization, to elect a Receiver of school and school building taxes, and as the minutes of the preceding meeting, at which time the Board was organized, showed no such election, he moved that the minutes be amended so as to include the election of that officer, and that Mr. Macferron be elected Receiver for the ensuing year.

An amendment was offered fixing the compensation of the Receiver at two per cent.

Mr. Francis accepted the amendment.

Mr. Boyle thought that the matter of compensation should be referred to a committee, and moved that it be stricken out and the vote taken on the original motion. Adopted.

Mr. Francis's motion was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Boyle, the matter of compensation to the Receiver was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FINANCIAL.

A bill from F. M. Orth & Co. of five dollars for a clock furnished for the Sixth ward schools was presented, and, on motion, the Secretary was ordered to draw a warrant for that amount.

Mr. Boyle stated that the duties of the Secretary and Janitor had both been increased and would be made greater the ensuing year than heretofore, and moved that the matter of the compensation of their offices be referred to the Finance Committee. The motion was adopted.

VACATION OF SCHOOLS.

A member stated that the Board had decided to have a vacation of two weeks in the month of April, but had not fixed the time at which it should commence, and moved that it be from the 27th of March to the 13th of April. Adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Secretary announced the appointment, by the Chair, of the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

FINANCE.—John Brown, Jr., Chairman; C. C. Boyle, Joseph Walton, Wm. Smith, S. F. Shuttleck, R. E. Francis.

GRADES AND TEXT BOOKS.—Rev. E. E. Swift, Chairman; J. B. Chailou, Joseph King, Rev. S. F. Crowther, A. Young, C. W. Kimball, Dr. F. Hamilton.

COLORED SCHOOLS.—I. H. Eaton, Chairman; M. Borland, James Thorn, R. Barker, John E. Parke, Jos. Lockhart, S. Brahm.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.—Robert Lea, Chairman; Robert Hetzin, H. H. Swan, Thomas McCance, John U. Barr, William F. Tremble, H. Reineman.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.—R. C. Loomis, Chairman; Robert White, J. R. Brown, Francis Torrence, C. A. Shea, Dr. J. Kennedy, Rev. J. Forrester.

INSTITUTE.—James Lockart, Chairman; Nat. Mc-Clintock, A. L. Bidwell, Rev. Joseph Stockton, Asbury Smith.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—R. Kolloch, Chairman; Robt. Pitcairn, James Lockhart, C. C. Boyle, C. R. Shea, J. S. Chadwick, Dr. F. Hardtmeyer.

The Board then adjourned.

Express Agent at New Castle.

We are pleased to learn that the Merchants Union Express Company have appointed as their agent at New Castle Mr. R. M. Allen, for fifteen years past the agent of the Adams Express Company at that place. Mr. Allen is an active, industrious and reliable business man, as we have reason to know from business relations with him for several years, and the Merchants Union Company could not have made a more judicious selection of a representative for New Castle. He possesses the proper attributes for an express agent—energy and prompt-itude.

LUDEWIG'S BILLIARD ROOM.—Mr. Joseph Ludewig having removed his billiard rooms to the second floor of the iron front Maltby building, No. 52 Fifth street, next door to the Adams Express office, desires his friends and patrons to give him a call. The room is comfortably and neatly fitted up, and the tables, balls and cues are in good trim, so that all lovers of billiards cannot find a more pleasanter place in town in which to practice the noble game, than at Mr. Ludewig's new room.

Police Intelligence.

MONDAY, March 2.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

DOG SHOOTING CASE.

A drover named John Wolf was arrested by the Allegheny police for violation of the city ordinance, in driving cattle through the streets of the city on Sunday. Mayor Drum inflicted upon him a fine of five dollars, upon the payment of which he was discharged.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

AN UNCALLED FOR ASSAULT.

D. B. Loughner, living at Crooked Run Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, in Versailles township, yesterday appeared before Alderman Gripshaw and charged Manhart, Samuel B. Keck and Robert Gibson for assault and battery. Manhart is proprietor of a tavern at Crooked Run Station, Keck is the bar-keeper and Gibson a boarder in the house. Mr. Loughner states that while he was getting on the train at the station early in the morning, he was only assaulted him, striking, kicking and choosing him and severely injuring him. Warrants for the arrest of the accused were issued.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Cassie Fisher and Mary Ann Carey, charged with keeping a bawdy house, Wm. Saville, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and Mary Saville, charged with disturbance under the same roof, on oath of E. Rodgers, and Martin Manees, charged with receiving stolen goods, on oath of A. Burkhardt, who were committed to jail by Alderman McMasters for trial, were released yesterday on bail.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James McPick appeared before Alderman Thomas yesterday and entered an information charging two men named Graham and Brown, with assault and battery. It is alleged by the prosecutor that the defendants struck him on the side of the head, knocking him down and injuring him severely. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

DISTURBANCE IN A SALOON.

On Monday night a party of young men raised a disturbance in the beer saloon of G. F. Huth, in Manchester. The night police interfered and arrested one of the disturbers named Wm. Rorick and S. H. Moore, who after a hearing before Mayor Drum, Holmes, who after a hearing before Mayor Drum, were discharged upon the payment of a fine of five dollar each.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Wm. Megraw, keeper of a grocery store, appeared yesterday before this Alderman and made an information for false pretenses against A. S. Robinson, who was also present. The latter was arrested on a charge of a similar offence. Megraw states that Robinson represented himself as a partner in a grocery and provision business, and once obtained from him $ 20 in money, and that his (Megraw's) partner had sent him for the latter, on the representation of a warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

RETAINING GOODS FOR A WHISKY BILL.

John Eicher, a resident of Manchester, lodged an information against Joseph McKee, tavern keeper on First street, for larceny by bailee. Eicher, who has been boarding at McKee's house, left yesterday and paid his board bill in full. When he was about to leave, however, McKee, it is alleged, retained a number of articles belonging to the prosecutor, consisting of a shot gun, clock, two blankets and two hammers, in payment of a whisky bill of $1 75, and refused to give them up when demanded. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was placed in an officer's hands.

[Before Mayor Blackmore.]

SENT TO THE REFUGE.

A boy named Nicholas Weigand was arrested by officer Scott for incorrigibility. The lad is an orphan boy, and is living with his uncle in this city, who states that he has been very incorrigible of late, frequently running away from home and refusing to obey him. The Mayor committed the lad to the House of Refuge.

CROSS-SUITS.

Patrick McDonough brought suit yesterday before the Mayor against Michael Joice and Patrick Joice, for surety of the peace. The accused were arrested when Patrick Joice entered a cross-suit against McDonough for the same offense. The parties all live in the vicinity of the Point, and, it is alleged, have been indulging in divers threats towards each other. The accused in each case was held in three hundred dollars bail to answer at court.

Allegheny Temperance League.

The Allegheny Temperance League met last evening, according to announcement, in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church. In the absence of the President, Isaac Charles, Esq., took the chair, and W. G. Warren officiated as Secretary. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. A. K. Bell, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

After singing by the choir, the Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., was called to address the meeting. His subject was, "Would it be desirable and expedient to secure a strict prohibitory law at once?" The reverend gentlemen made a very able and argumentative address, protesting strong and conclusive arguments in favor of total prohibition at once, and proving the right of society to protect itself. He said he had been working hard against the license laws for the last thirty years, but they seemed to be getting worse and worse every year. He thought the friends of temperance ought to try something new, arguing that as the children of Israel under their great leader, Joshua of old, continued to encompass Jericho of old, until it fell, so should we continue to agitate this question until the people were willing to do away with intemperance. The address was well received by the large and intelligent audience present. The Rev. Colonel Clark made some remarks in regard to the success of the cause in the northern part of this county, after which the meeting adjourned, with doxology and benediction. The League will meet again on Tuesday evening, March 17th, in Rev. V. Lucas's East Common M. E. Church.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Eliza Newton is a very pleasing burlesque actress, and her impersonation of "Rupert the Reckless," in the burlesque on the "Naiad Queen," last night was highly relished by the audience. She is a good singer, dresses in excellent taste, and, in few words, is a very attractive actress. The burlesque above referred to, which is full of interesting points, will be repeated to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Richings Opera Troupe commenced their brief season last night, there being a large and appreciative audience present. To-night, "Maritana."

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenia's entertainments continue to be popular. There was another large audience present last evening, among whom one hundred gifts were distributed, and the same number will be given away this evening.

Chronic Catarrh Curable.

R. T. KECK, Esq., of Clarion county, Pa., suffered fifteen years with chronic catarrh of the head, which reduced him to the weight thirty pounds. Under Dr. Aborn's treatment he has been radically cured, and has gained thirty-three pounds, which is three pounds heavier than he had ever weighed before.

Dr. R. B. BROWN, of Troy, Jefferson county, Pa., had the pleasure of witnessing the remarkable cure effected in the case of Mr. Keck by his professional brother, Dr. E. S. Aborn.

HON. M. C. BEEBE, late member of the House of Representatives, resident of Pleasantville, Pa., gives publicity to the fact that Dr. Aborn has cured his son of a severe attack of Catarrh which had become so serious as to bring him near to the grave.

DR. P. D. BERG, who lost the sense of smell from the effect of Catarrh, acknowledges his cure is due to the skill of Dr. Aborn.

ESQUIRE A. B. STEVENSON, magistrate at Birmingham, certifies that Dr. Aborn has cured him of Chronic Catarrh and Bronchitis.

DR. A. FALCONER, of Lawrenceville, Pa., who has practiced medicine for upwards of forty years, was afflicted with Catarrh of the Head which affected his lungs so seriously that he thought it almost impossible for him to have lived another week, when he sought the aid of Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, in July last. Immediately after placing himself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn he began to improve so rapidly that within six weeks he was quite restored to the health and vigor of his youthful days.

DR. ABORN can be consulted personally, or by letter, upon all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and organs of the chest. Medicaland surgical rooms 134 Smithfield street.

Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

A Good Chance for Merchants and Manufacturers.

A gentleman of well known integrity and business qualifications desires traveling through Western Pennsylvania, and the Western States generally, for the purpose of soliciting orders in the various branches of trade. Any person desirous of having the services of such a gentleman can hear of a responsible and competent man will find the prospects are less uncertain than will generally be found to skip sparingly of such. The following are the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Reeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 6½ @ 6¾c; extra, 6¼@6½c; good, 6@6¼c; fair, 5¾@6c; and upwards.....

Prime Fat Cows—Good, well fatted, finely formed steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.....

Fair Grades—Fairsteers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs, steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 1,000 lbs.....

Medium Grades—Fair steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs.....

Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 900 lbs.....

Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers.....

Hogs—The receipts for the week under review, have been quite large, and the market has shown an increase of 2.5@5. We find the receipts since January 1, to be 50,000, as against 29,000 received for the corresponding period in 1867.

The market opened quiet and steady, and Tuesday's sales did not indicate any material change in values, but on Wednesday, owing to the large supply on the market, a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs. on all descriptions was suffered. Thursday brought no improvement, and the market closed heavy and dull, with but few transactions to be made. But late in the week a better feeling obtained and prices took a strong if feeling obtained. No advance was established, however, until Saturday, when, under the influence of favorable telegrams from the East, values appreciated 50@75c. There has been a steady demand for the past few days, and to-day the market is heavy averages, and all offerings under this head have been readily absorbed. Light, uneven and badly assorted lots are still neglected, and will have been bothered to realize except at a sacrifice. Receipts, 4,000 head; sales, 3,000 head at $7 50@8 00 per 100 lbs. net, the latter rate for extra. Sheep—The market is unchanged, and the demand is moderate. There is apparently a decline of 1@2c from the fifties current at the close of the market last week. Receipts, 1,000 head; sales, 1,000 head at 5@6c for choice mutton qualities, both on eastern account and for immediate supply, but owing to the large number offering buyers have arranged prices to suit themselves. We consider good to choice at 6¼@6¾c, and common to fair at 5@6c. 600 head remained in the pens unsold on Saturday night.

Portsmouth Iron Market.

From the Republican of Saturday.

The furnaces being mostly out of blast, the receipts of pig iron being rather light, and only small lots have been received. Sales have been shipped, and we quote pig dull at former figures:

H. B. Mill	$40 00
C. B. Mill	42 00
C. B. Carwheel	55 00

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1868.

The winter months being over there is a prospect that the dullness and gloom incident to these months will soon disappear, and the industrial elements of the country will be revived. In the Eastern states many factories that were entirely suspended are gradually resuming operations, and those establishments that have been only partially at work are now on full time. Our own locality, with its greatly enlarged capacity for manufacturing, gives evident signs of a brisk revival, and a determination to move on for a prosperous season. It is true the "time has not arrived for determining the character and extent of the improved prospects of business. The near approach of the spring, and the preparations for the summer trade would of course induce greater activity in all branches of manufactures intended for immediate consumption. The dearth of employment and the scarcity of money have no doubt seriously diminished the purchasing resources of the community at large, and economy is therefore likely to be the order of the day until the new crops shall have improved the means of the country. As for the South there is no immediate improvement to be looked for in that section. Labor and society are more demoralized than ever, and the political uncertainties seal up capital, and prevent it from being employed. Industry is limited to the supply of immediate pressing necessities, and the only profitable trade with the South is among the things of the past.

"It is to be observed, however, as affording a favorable indication of the future, that eastern manufacturers are now in a better position to take advantage of any improvements in the markets. During the winter months wages have been generally reduced. The average reduction is about fifteen per cent. This reduction, in the absence of the removal by Congress of the special burdens upon production, is scarcely sufficient to relieve manufacturers from the heavy losses that attended the previous year, and last year did not relieve them, and place them in a better position both for giving employment and meeting the wants of the market. In some branches wages are still exceptionably high, but employees generally are willing, and many are anxious, to make a compromise to a reduction that will ultimately prove beneficial to them by reducing the prices of their productions to their means of purchase."

The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, March 3d, on second floor of Commercial sales Rooms, 100 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer: